

# The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1949

## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 7th September 1949:—

No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
1	No. 14-(58) Cus./49-D.S., dated the 20th August 1949.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Delhi), Rules, 1949
2	No. LR-2 (212)/I, dated the 30th August 1949.	Ministry of Labour	Interim Award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in the industrial dispute between certain banking companies and their employees in the United Provinces.
	No. LR-2 (212)/II, dated the 30th August 1949.	Ditto	Order by the Central Government that the interim award shall be binding for a period of one year from the 25th August 1949 or till the final award, whichever is earlier.
3	No. 14 (32) Cus./49, dated the 1st September 1949.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	Powers under section 26 of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Ordinance, 1949, shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
	No. 14(59) Cus./49, dated the 1st September 1949.	Ditto	Powers under section 4 of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Ordinance, 1949, shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal.
	No. 14(59) Cus./49, dated the 1st September 1949.	Ditto	Fixing 16th August 1947 as the date for the Province of Bhopal under certain sub-sections of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces), Ordinance, 1949.
4	No. 91-CW (7) 48, dated the 2nd September 1949.	Ministry of Commerce	Further amendments in the Open General Licence No 3, published in the Ministry of Commerce, notification No. 91-CW (7)/48, dated the 22nd November 1948.
	No. 91-CW (10)/48, dated the 2nd September 1949.	Ditto	Further amendments in the late Department of Commerce, No. 91-C.W. (1)/46, dated the 3rd November 1945.
5	No. N.V.-101/49, dated the 2nd September 1949.	Ministry of Agriculture	Further amendment in the Department of Food, notification No. P.Y. 603 (2)-X, dated the 8th December 1947.
	No. N.V.-101/49, dated the 2nd September 1949.	Ditto	The Sugar Stocks (Sale to Central Government) Order, 1949.
	No. N.V.-101/49, dated the 2nd September 1949.	Ditto	The Sugar (Futures and Options) (Prohibition) Order, 1949.
7	No. 17, dated the 3rd September 1949.	Central Board of Revenue	The Indian Income-tax (Computation of Capital of Industries undertaken) Rules, 1949.
8	No. 91-C.W.(4)/49, dated the 4th September 1949.	Ministry of Commerce	Further amendment in the Ministry of Commerce, Notification No. 91-C.W.(4)/49, dated the 12th April 1949.
9	No. 14 (59) Cus. 49, dated the 3rd September 1949.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	Appointment of Chief Commissioner, Rampur, as Custodian of Evacuee Property for Rampur State.

	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
	No. 14 (59)-Cus/49, dated the 3rd September 1949.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	Delegations of powers to the Chief Commissioner of Rampur, under Section 38 of the Ordinance XII of 1949 for appointment of Officers in the Rampur State.
10	No. LR-2 (182), dated the 3rd September 1949.	Ministry of Labour	Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between workmen employed in certain railways and the management, viz., Messrs Martin's Railway, Calcutta.
11	No. 8/13/49, Judicial, dated the 5th September 1949.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Extension of the Province of Delhi to the United Provinces, Power Alcohol Act (United Provinces, Act VIII of 1940)
12	No. LR-2 (220), dated the 3rd September 1949.	Ministry of Labour	Industrial disputes between the employer and the clerical subordinate staffs of the mercantile firms of Calcutta.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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## PART I—Section 1

### Government of India Notifications relating to Rules, Regulations and Orders, and Resolutions (other than the Ministry of Defence)

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. 307-Pt.**—With reference to Notification No. 57-Pt, dated the 18th February 1949, the Governor General is pleased to confirm the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr William T. Carpenter, Jr. as Vice Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

**No. 308-Pt.**—The Governor General is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. John A. McVickar, as Vice Consul for the United States of America at New Delhi

O. V. RAMADORAI, Under Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. 198-J.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), and the Central Excise Rules, 1944, shall apply to the State of Tehri Garhwal subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (1) For the words "the Provinces of India" wherever they occur in the said Act or the said Rules, the words "Tehri Garhwal" shall be substituted.
- (2) Sub-sections (2) and (8) of section 1 of the said Act shall be omitted.

(3) Sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

(4) After sub-clause (i) of clause (ii) of rule 2 of the said rules, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(g) in the State of Tehri-Garhwal, the Collector of Central Excises, Allahabad."

(5) Rule 234 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

2. The said Act and the said Rules supersede the corresponding State enactments or rules made thereunder (by whatever name called), at present in force in the said State:

Provided that—

(i) all proceedings taken under any of the enactments or rules made thereunder which were in force in Tehri Garhwal and pending at the commencement of this Order shall be continued as if they had been taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act or the said Rules; and

(ii) all appointments, delegations, notifications, orders, made or issued by or in pursuance of any of the said enactments or rules made thereunder are hereby confirmed and shall have effect as if made or issued under the corresponding provisions of the said Act and the said rules.

3. Any Court may construe the said Act and the said Rules with such modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in order to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

C. GANESAN, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 5th August 1949

No. I. 10(3)-Est (Spl)/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule annexed to the Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

## I. Under the head “Finance Department”—

## (a) In the table relating to Mints,—

(i) against the item “Engraver—I”, for the existing scale in column 2, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

“120—12—180”	Bombay Mint”
160—10—200	
126—6—150	

(ii) against the item “Engraver-II”, for the existing scale in column 2, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

“80—7—115

100—5—120 (Bombay Mint).”

(b) In the table relating to the Office of the Security Printing, India, under each of the headings “Office of the Central Stamp Store”, and “Office of the Currency Note Press”, against the item “Accountant”, for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

“200—10—800—EB—15—450.”

## II. Under the head “Ministry of Finance”—

(a) Against the items “Research Assistants” and “Economic Investigators” for the prescribed scale in column 8, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

“250—10—800—15—450—25/2—500.”

## (b) In the table relating to Mints—

(i) Against the item “Commercial Accountant” for the prescribed scale in column 8, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

“130—10—250.”

(ii) Against the item “Confidential Assistant or Personal Assistant to the Mint Master”, for the existing scale in column 2, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

“200—10—300 (Bombay)

150	}
150—10—160—5—200	

(Calcutta).”

(iii) Against the item “Policeman”, the following scale shall be inserted in column 2, namely:—

“23—25 with interim relief”	}
26—28 without interim relief	

Bombay”.

## III. Under the Head “Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)”.

(a) In the table relating to the Control Laboratory, Delhi and Chemical Services, against the item “Laboratory Attender”, for the prescribed scale in column 8, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

“40—1—50—2—60.”

(b) In the table relating to the Directorate of Inspection (Income-tax), against the item “Assis-

tant Director of Inspection”, for the existing scale and the prescribed scale in the second and third columns respectively, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Pay as Income Tax Officer Tax Officer Class Class II (viz. Rs. 275—25—11 plus special 500—EB—30—650—EB—pay as may be 800) and special pay to be fixed in each case.”

(c) In the table relating to the Opium Department, Ghazipur, against the item “Laboratory Attender”, for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
“40—1—50—2—60.”

(d) In the table relating to the Customs Department—

(1) under the heading “Gesletner and Manifest Establishment, Calcutta”, against the item “Operators”, for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
“55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—180”;

(2) under the heading “Bombay”—

(i) against the item “Book Binders”, for the prescribed scale in column 8, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
“40—1—50—2—60”;

(ii) under sub-headings “Peons (Indoor)” and “Peons (outdoor)”, the entries relating to “Jamadars” and “Naiks” shall be omitted.

(c) In the table relating to the Central Excise Department—

(i) after the item “Sub-Inspectors, Madras”, the following entries shall be inserted in columns 1 and 2 respectively, namely:—

Inspectors, Grade IV,	150—10/2—220
Bombay	140—10/2—190

(ii) against the item “Naiks-Bombay”, for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
“35—1—50.”

(i) In the table relating to the Income Tax Department—

(i) under the headings “HEAD CLERKS” and “UPPER DIVISION CLERKS”, the entries relating to “Assam” shall be omitted;

(ii) under the heading “Stenographers” against the item “C.P. and Berar”, to the entries in column 2 the following shall be added, namely:—

“60—5—130

35—2—55—3—70—4—90	plus special pay of
Rs. 30 p.m.	

‘C’ grade of the unified scale	plus special pay
Rs. 30 p.m.”	

(iii) for the heading “C.P. and Bihar”, the heading “C.P. and Berar” shall be substituted.

IV. Under the head “Works, Mines and Power Department”—

(a) In the table relating to the Central Public Works Department, the entries relating to the Director, Central Designs Office (Quantity Surveyor), the Assistant Director, Central Designs Office (Assistant Quantity Surveyor), and Senior Draftsmen, Estimators Grade I and Technical Assistants shall be omitted.

(b) In the table relating to the Department of Explosives the entries relating to the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India and the Assistant Inspector of Explosives shall be omitted.

(c) In the table relating to the Printing and Stationery Department—

(i) the entry "60/55 (Simla)" in column 2 against the item "Blacksmith" shall be omitted.

(ii) against the item "Stereotyper"—

(A) the entries "Grade I" and "Grade II" shall be omitted;

(B) the entries in column 2 shall be bracketted;

(C) for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"Grade I. 40—1—50—2—60

Grade II. 35—1—50".

(iii) the entries relating to "Rotaryman", "Inker (Rotary)", "Store Keepers (Main Store)", "Store Keeper (Main Store)", "Store Keeper (Branch Store)", "Store Keeper (Branch Store)", "Deputy Store Keeper (Main Store)", "Head Computer", "Type Suppliers", "Vernacular Compositors", "Distributors" and "Distributors, Lino and Mono" shall be omitted.

(iv) against the item "Assistants", the following entry shall be added in column 2, namely:—  
"80—5—130 (New Delhi Press)."

(v) the entry "35—3—50 (Simla)" in column 2 against the item "Senior Addressograph Operator in C.P. Branch" shall be omitted.

V. Under the head "Department of Works, Mines and Power", in the table relating to the Geological Survey of India, the entries relating to "Chief Draftsman", "Senior Draftsman", "Draftsman Grade I", "Draftsman Grade II", "Chief Process Engraver", "Process Engraver Grade I", "Process Engraver Grade II", "Photographer", "Printer", "Compositors" and "Pressmen" shall be omitted.

VI. Under the head "Ministry of Works, Mines and Power"—

(a) The entries relating to Printing and Stationery Department inserted by the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F.11(1)-Est(Spl)/47, dated the 24th September 1947, shall be omitted.

(b) In the table relating to the Indian School of Mines, against the item "Professors", for the figures and words "1,000—50—1,250 if the Professors are of University standing" in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1,000—50—1,250 if the officer selected has previously worked as a University Professor on a salary of not less than Rs. 800 p.m. and the Ministry is satisfied that he is a University standing."

(c) In the table relating to the Central Public Works Department, against the item "Assistant Quantity Surveyors in Circle Offices" for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"250—15—340—20—400".

VII. Under the head "Food Department", against the items "Asstt. Progress Officer", "Junior Chemists" and "Technical Officer, Storage", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"250—15—340—20—400."

VIII. Under the head "Ministry of Food"—

(a) The entries relating to "Controlled Flour Mills" shall be omitted.

(b) Against the item "Statistical Assistant (VOFC)", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"190—10—310—15—400."

IX. Under the head "Ministry of Information at Broadcasting", in the table relating to the All Ind Radio—

(i) the entries relating to "Station Engineers and other officers in the same Cadre" shall be omitted;

(ii) under the heading "Directorate General", the entries relating to "Assistant Director of Administration, Officer on Special Duty (Admn., Administrative officer C.N.O.)" shall be omitted.

(iii) under the heading "News and External Services", the entries relating to "Chief News Editor", "News Editor" and "Talks Officers" shall be omitted.

X. Under the head "Transport Department", in the table relating to Cochin Port—

(i) the entries relating to "Manager, Administrative Office", "Manager, Chief Engineer's Office", "Storekeeper", "Cashier", "Managers" Port Office, T. M. Office, Head Clerk E. E. Office, Assistants and Senior Accountants", "Traffic Auditor", "Accountants, Head Clerks Port Office, Record-Keeper Administration Office", "Assistant Wharf Superintendent", "Tally Supervisor", "Shed Writer", "Lockfast Clerks", "Boat Overseer Grade I", "Boat Overseer, Grade II", "Telephone Clerk", "Telephone Operator", "Food Supply Officer", "Supervisor, Food Department", "Assistant Supervisor, Food Department", "Depot Keeper", "Manager, Fair Price Shop" and "Assistant, Fair Price Shop" shall be omitted.

(ii) against the item "Supervisor", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
"200—10—300."

(iii) against the item "Sanitary Inspector" for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
"55—5/2—110."

XI. Under the Head "Communications Department"—

(a) In the table relating to Posts and Telegraphs Department—

(i) against the items "Office Superintendent, Patna" and "Office Superintendent in other Circles", for the entries in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—  
"280—15—370";

(ii) against the item "Accountant Superintendents in D.G.'s Office", for the entry in column 3, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—  
"590—30—710."

(iii) the entries relating to "Carpenters, Painters, Bicycle Mistries" shall be omitted.

(iv) against the item "Munshis" for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
"40—1—50—2—60."

(v) against the item "Task Work Messengers" for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
"20—1/2—25".

(vi) against the item "Compositor" for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
"64—2—60—EB—5/2—75."

(b) In the table relating to the Civil Aviation Directorate, the entries relating to "Assistant Director (Aerodrome Planning Officer)", "Signaller", "Central Operator", "Airfield Supervisor, Grade I", "Airfield Supervisor,

Grade II", "Radio Operator, Grade I", "Radio Technician, Grade I", "Radio Operator", "Radio Technicians", "Mistry", "Chargehand", "Supervisor (Non-Technical)", "Leader (Non-Technical)", "Fire Foreman" and "Fire Operator" shall be omitted.

(c) In the table relating to the Subordinate Services in the India Meteorological Department—

(i) against the item "Upper Division Clerks, Calcutta" for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220".

(ii) against the item "Senior Observers/Clerks", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"100—5—120—8—160—FB—8—200".

(iii) the entries relating to "Recorders, Kodaikanal" shall be omitted.

(d) In the table relating to the Railway Inspectorate, the entries relating to "Clerks" shall be omitted.

XII. Under the head "Labour Department", in the table relating to the Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories, against the item "Deputy Chief Adviser, Factories", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Chief Inspectors of Factories if appointed as Deputy Chief Advisers, Factories, should be allowed to retain their Grade pay plus Special pay of Rs. 200/- or to elect the prescribed scale viz. Rs. 1,000—50—1,400, whichever is beneficial."

XIII. Under the head "Ministry of Labour"—

(a) In the table relating to the Subordinate Offices under the Chief Labour Commissioner stationed at Delhi, under the heading "Offices of Conciliation Officers", against the item "Clerks", for the entries in columns 2 and 8 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"60—5—100—EB—10—120

"C" Grade (unified scale of pay) (the stenography allowance of Rs. 20 p. m. is admissible to one of the clerks in the office of every Conciliation Officer (Central) including the two Conciliation Officers at New Delhi)".

(b) In the table relating to the Trade Testing Panels, before the item "Record Sorter", the following heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"Class IV posts in the headquarters office of the Directorate General"

(c) In the table relating to Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment—

(i) Under the heading "Headquarters", against the item "Statistical Officer", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted namely:—

"800—40—1,000."

(ii) Under the heading "Regions" and the sub-heading "Regional Public Relations Officers", in entry (i) the words "East Punjab" shall be omitted and to entry (ii), the words "East Punjab" shall be added.

XIV. Under the head "Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations", in the table relating to Indian Consulate, Nova Goa, the entries relating to the Watchmen and Sweeper shall be omitted.

XV. Under the head "Health Department"—

(a) In the table relating to All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta—

(i) after the item "Clerks", the following shall be inserted in columns 1 and 2, respectively, namely:—

"Correspondence Clerk.....70—2—100.

Tabulating Clerk.....40—40—45—5/2—75—3/2—90".

(ii) against the item "Laboratory Assistants", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"40—4—60.  
40—5/2—60." }

(iii) against each of the items "Head Clerk" and "Librarian", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"125—5—170"

(b) In the table relating to the "Malaria Institute of Delhi", against the item "Van Drivers", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"60—5/2—75."

XVI. Under the head "Ministry of Health". —

(a) The table relating to the Port Health Department shall be omitted.

(b) In the table relating to the "Central Drugs Laboratory" the entries relating to the Pharmacognocist and the Assistant Pharmacognocist shall be omitted.

(c) In the table relating to the Malaria Institute of India, against the item "Entomologist", for the prescribed scale in column 3 the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150."

XVII. Under the head "Ministry of Industries and Supplies," in the table relating to the Subordinate Offices under the Iron and Steel Controller, under each of the headings "Bengal Circle" and "Bombay Circle", against the item "Junior Clerk," for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130"

XVIII. Under the head "Ministry of Industry and Supply"—

(a) In the table relating to "Patent Office", against the item "Assistant Examiner of Patents", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—

"150—10—800—EB—20—400."

(b) In the table relating to the Directorates General of Industry and Supply and Disposals, the entries relating to the "Assistant Officer in Charge, Timber Stores Depot, Bombay", "Assistant Sawmill and Depot Officer, Sawmill and Depot", and "Assistant Controller of Accounts (Production Branch), Calcutta" shall be omitted.

(c) In the table relating to "Directorate General, Industries and Supply (Headquarters)", against the item "Ferro Typer", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted namely:—

"60—4—120—5—150."

(d) In the table relating to the "Office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta", against the item "Technical Assistant", for the existing scales in column 2, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"250—124—800.

225—124—250.

200—124—225."

(e) In the table relating to the "Subordinate Office under the Iron and Steel Controller," under each of the headings "Belur Depot" and

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"Panditiya Road Depot" against the item "Junior Clerk", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130".

- (f) In the table relating to the U.S.A.S.S. Organisation, under the heading "Calcutta Area"—
- (i) against the item "A.S.O., M.E.S.", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "200—15—350—EB—15—410".
  - (ii) against the item "Store Keeper, U.D., M.E.S.", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "80—5—120—EB—8—160".
  - (iii) against the item "Store Keeper, L.D., M.E.S.", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "55—3—85—4—105".
  - (iv) against the item "Supervisor, F.S., M.E.S.", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "100—8—140—10—200".

XIX. Under the head "Ministry of Commerce"—

- (a) The sub-head "The Tea Control Organisations, Calcutta and Coonoor" and the entries thereunder shall be omitted.
- (b) In the table relating to the Shipping Office, Bombay, against the item "Accountant", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "160—10—250".
- (c) In the table relating to the Shipping Office, Calcutta, against the item "Accountant" for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "160—10—250".
- (d) In the table relating to the Mercantile Marine Department under the heading "Calcutta", against the item "Accountant", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "160—10—250".
- (e) In the table relating to the Light House Department, under the heading "Madras District", the entries relating to Laskars shall be omitted.
- (f) In the table relating to the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India—
  - (i) the entries relating to "Technical Officer" and "Technical Assistants" shall be omitted;
  - (ii) against the item "Economic and Statistical Investigators", for the prescribed scales in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "250—10—300—15—450—25/2—500".
- (g) in the table relating to the Mercantile Marine Department, the entries relating to "Engineers and Ship Surveyors including Nautical Surveyors, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor" shall be omitted.
- (h) In the table relating to the office of Superintendent of Insurance—
  - (i) against the item "Superintendent of Insurance", for the entry in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "1000—100—2000. (Note. This scale applies only to appointments made by promotion

from the establishment of the Superintendent of Insurance)."

- (ii) against the item "Assistant Superintendent", to the entry in column 3 the following shall be added, namely:—

"The special pay of Rs. 250/- will be treated as 'Technical pay' in the case of persons who have received special training in Europe for the purpose of their Fellowship."

- (iii) against the item "Technical Superintendent", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "400—20—500—30—710".

- (iv) against the item "Technical Assistant", for the prescribed scales in column 3, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) 160—10—300—EB—15—450.

(ii) 250—10—300—15—450—25/2—500 for those who are G.D.A. or R.A. or possess any other qualifications equivalent thereto and also for those who have passed Part I of the Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or equivalent examination of the Faculty of Actuaries, Scotland, while those who have passed the Part II also will start on Rs. 300".

- (i) In the table relating to the Tariff Board, against the item "Technical Adviser", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) Grade pay plus s. p. 150.

(ii) 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150."

XX. Under the head "Department of Education"—

- (a) in the table relating to the Delhi Polytechnic, against the items "Teachers, Grade I", "Teachers, Grade II" and "Demonstrators and Instructors", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "180—10—320—15/2—350."

- (b) In the table relating to the Imperial Record Department, against the item "Proof Reader", for the Prescribed scale in column 3, the following scales shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) Rs. 55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130.

"(ii) Rs. 100—5—125—6—155—EB—6—185, if a graduate is appointed."

- (c) In the table relating to the Anthropological Survey of India, the entries relating to "Librarian", "Assistant Librarian", "Technical Assistant", "Laboratory Assistant", "Gallery Assistant", "Ethnographical Assistant", "Preparator", "Office Superintendent", "Accountant" and "Herd Collection Tender" shall be omitted.

XXI. Under the head "Ministry of Education", the entries relating to "Librarians, Grade II" and "Librarians, Grade III" shall be omitted.

XXII. Under the head "Ministry of Agriculture"—

- (a) In the table relating to the Scheme for Improvement of Maize Crop in India, against the item "Senior Assistant", for the prescribed scale in column 3, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "160—10—330".

- (b) In the table relating to the Botanical Survey of India, against the item "Artist", for the existing scale in column 2, the following scale shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "30—24—100".

- (c) In the table relating to the Potato Research Institute, against the item "Fieldmen", for



**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

Name of Post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMISSIONER.</b>		
National Savings Commissioner.	1800/- (Fixed) Personal to the present incumbent.	1000-100-1800.
Deputy National Savings Commissioner.	1000-50-1800 1200-50-1400 (personal to the present incumbent).	1000-50-1400.
Secretary, N.S.C's Office.	600-40-800 (Personal to the present incumbent).	650-50-800.
Statistical Assistant .	200.	100-10-380.
Accountant . .	110-5-140	120-8-200-10/2-220.
<b>MINTS</b>		
Alligation Checker . .	50-4-130 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 .
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION).</b>		
<b>OPIUM DEPARTMENT. (OPIUM FACTORY, NEEMUCH).</b>		
Factory Manager (Assistant Joint Opium Officer)	275-25-500-EB-80-650	275-25-500-EB-80-650.
Factory Assistant. (Factory Superintendent.)	150-10-300 . .	180-10-380.
Factory Assistant. (Assistant Factory Superintendent.)	100-5-175 . .	120-8-200-10/2-220.
Warehouse Supervisor (Warehouse Clerk).	95-1-45-2-55 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Cake Godown Supervisor	25-1-35 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Chemical Assistant. (Factory Chemist.)	40-5-100-10-120	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10-2-220
Laboratory Attender. (Laboratory Assistant)	25-1-35 . .	40-1-50-2-60.
Head Clerk (Accountant)	50-5-120 . .	80-5-120-EB-8-160.
Accountant Cum-Cashier (Cashier).	40-8-70-4-90 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Storekeeper. (Stores and Cake Godown Supervisor).	30-2-60 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Typist . .	30-1-40-2-50 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Lower Division Clerk. (Factory Clerk).	40-3-70 . .	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.
Head Patharpher Maker and Parapki.	30-1-35-2-55 . .	60-5-2-75.
Patharpher Maker	25-1-35 . .	40-1-50-2-60
Ordinary Patharpher Maker.	20-1-25 . .	40-1-50-2-60.
Carpenter . .	25 . .	35-1-50.
Factory Worker (Hammaib).	14-22 . .	30-4-85.
Peons . .	14 . .	30-4-85.
Burkandaz . .	16-1-80 . .	30-4-85.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

Name of post.	Existing scale.	Prescribed scale
	Rs.	Rs.
Weighman . . .	..	30-4-35.
Gate Keeper . . .	..	30-4-35.
Jamadar . . .	21-1-45	35-1-50.
Nalik . . .	18-1-32	35-1-50.
Daftry . . .	..	35-1-50.
Stenotypist . . .	..	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 plus special pay of Rs. 20/- P.M.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT		
BOMBAY		
PEONS (INDOOR).		
Jamadars . . .	50 . . .	40-1-50-2-60.
Naliks . . .	24-1/6/-25/27 . . .	35-1-50
PEONS (OUTDOOR).		
Jamadars . . .	48/80 . . .	40-1-50- 2-60
Naliks . . .	25/27 . . .	35-1-50
<i>Launch &amp; Boat Establishment of Madras Customs House</i>		
Driver . . .	35/- (Mixed) . . .	60-5/2-75.
Syrang . . .	25/- (Fixed) . . .	40-2-60
Lascar . . .	18/- (Fixed) . . .	30-4-35
Boatman . . .	14-1/4-16-1/5-17-1/0-10-1	30-4-35.
INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT		
ASSAM.		
Head Clerks. Within the number per- missible for the charge)	180-5-175	}
Selection Grade Head Clerks of District Offices	140-5-160	
Two superior scale Upper Division clerks in the Commissioner's office in Shillong)	140-5-160-10-225	
Division clerks in the Commissioner's office in Shillong)	135-5-160-10-200	
Upper Division Clerks. (Within the number permissible for the charge)	125-5-160	}
Ordinary Grade Head Clerks.	120-5-140	
Upper Division Clerks (other than two on su- perior scale in the Co- missioner's Office in Shillong)	90-4-120 . . .	
O.P. & BURAH. Peons, Naliks (Peons or- dery)	11-1/6-15 13-1/3-17 14/- fixed pay.	}
		30-4-35

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER.**

Name of Post.	Existing Scale.	Prescribed Scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.		
Chief Draughtsman .	200—10—250 . . .	250—15—400
Senior Draughtsman .	120—10—200 . . .	180—10—300
Draughtsman Grade I .	50—4—90—5—120 . . .	100—5—125—6—155— EB—6—185
Draughtsman Grade II .	40—2—48—3—90 . . .	60—4—120—EB—5—170
Chief Process Engraver .	150—10—200 . . .	180—10—300
Process Engraver Grade I .	50—4—90—5—120 . . .	100—5—125—6—155— EB—6—185
Process Engraver Grade II .	40—2—48—3—90 . . .	60—4—120—EB—5—170
Photographer .	50—4—90—5—120 . . .	100—5—125—6—155—EB, 6—185
Printer . . .	75—5—120 . . .	100—5—125—6—155— EB—6—185
Compositor . . .	30—1—35—2—55 . . .	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—190
Pressman . . .	30—1—40 . . .	65—9—85—EB—4—125— 5—190
PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.		
Storekeeper (Central Stationery Office, Main Store)	300—25—500 . . .	300—20—400
Storekeeper (Central Stationery Office, Branch Store)	250—20—350 . . .	150—7—185—8—225
Deputy Storekeeper (Central Stationery Office, Main Store)	150—10—250 . . .	150—7—185—8—225
Storekeepers . . .	150—5—200 80—80—100—5—150—10— 200 90—5—180 (O. Forms store) 200—10—250 (Cal. Press) 180—15/2—225 100—10—200 (New Delhi Press) 75—15/2—150 100—6—140 (Alligarh Press)	150—7—185—8—225

\*These posts are borne on the cadre of the C.W.L.N.C. and the eligibility of an officer for the selection grade in the prescribed scale should be determined with reference to his position in the cadre.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER—*contd*

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
<b>PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—<i>contd</i></b>					
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Forekeepers	80—80—100—5—150—10 200 80—5—160 (Central Publ. Br.) 100—5—140 (Forms Press Calcutta)	90—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220		Revised— 45—45—5/2—90—3—105 (Central Sty. Office, Central Forms Store, Calcutta Press, Simla Press, and Forms Press, Calcutta.)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Head Computer	80—4—120 150—10—200 (Calcutta Press)  130—10—180 90—6—150 (New Delhi Press) 70—5—100 (Aligarh Press)	120—8—200—10/2—220	Print-Keeper	40—40—5/2—Central Publ. Br. 80—3—95 35—2—75 (Aligarh Press).	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Type Suppliers	30—2—40 (Calcutta Press) 25—1—35 (New Delhi Press)  25—1—33 30, 27, 25, 22 (Simla Press)  30, 25, 20 20 (Aligarh)	40—1—50—2—60		Old— 45—45—50—3 (Calcutta Press and Forms Press, Calcutta). 65—4—85—4 105—5—140	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Vernacular Compositors Distributors	50—5—75 (Aligarh) 25—1—35 (New Delhi)	54—2—60—EB—5/2—75 40—1—50—2—60		60—3—105 (New Delhi Press) 50—3—80 (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Distributors, Lino and Mono	25—1—35	40—1—50—2—60		Revised— 15—45—5/2—Calcutta Press and Forms Press, Calcutta). 60—3—105 35—2—75 (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Head Assistant	Old— 180—10—250 (New Delhi Press) 250—10—300 (Calcutta Press) 125—5—175 (Forms Press, Aligarh)	200—10—250—15—325	Assistant Time-Keeper	Old— 35—2—80 (New Delhi Press) 35—2—75 (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
	Revised— 175—15/2—250 (New Delhi Press) 225—15/2—300 (Calcutta Press) 125—5—150 (Forms Press, Aligarh)			Revised— 10—40—5/2—80—3—95 (New Delhi Press) 35—2—75 (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Sanitary Jamadar (New Delhi Press)	17—1—20 23—1—30	35—1—50	Paper Issuer	Old— (Calcutta and New Delhi Presses) 45—45—50—3—65—4—105 —5—110 (Calcutta Press) 35—2—80 (New Delhi Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Night Watchman, Stationery Office and forms store Calcutta	20—1/4—25 20	30—1—35		Revised— 45—45—5/2—90—3—105 (Calcutta Press) 40—40—5/2—80—3—95 (New Delhi Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Bindery Despatcher (Calcutta Press)	20—1—30	35—1—50	Paper Issuer (Simla & Aligarh Presses)	Old— 20—1—25 (Simla Press) 25—1—30 (Aligarh Press)	35—1—50
Counters (Publication Branch)	Rs. 20 fixed			Revised— 20—1—25 (Simla Press) 20—1—30 (Aligarh Press)	35—1—50
Indent Pickers (Publication Branch)	Rs. 16 fixed		Caretaker and transit Clerk (New Delhi Press)	Old and revised— 40—1—10	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Caster Attendant-Cum-mechanic (Calcutta Press)	40—1—45	40—1—50—2—60	Transit Clerk (Forms Press, Calcutta)	Old— 45—45—50—3—65—4—85 —4—105—5—140	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Stamp Counter (Calcutta Press)	15—1—20	35—1—50		Revised— 45—45—5/2—90—3—105	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Inker, Rotary including Rotarymen	25, 20 (Aligarh) 25 (Aligarh)	35—1—50	Caretaker, Forms Press, Aligarh	40—1—50	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Superintendents	Old— 400—30—550 (Central Sty. Office) 275—15—350 (Central Publication Br.) 350—10—400 (Central Forms Store)	250—15—400	Assistant Transit Clerk, (New Delhi Press), Gazette Despatcher (Simla Press)	Old and Revised— 35—1—40 Old— 50—3—125	55—3—85—EB 4—125 —5—130
Lead Clerks	Old— 200—10—300 (Simla Press) 200—5—250 (Aligarh Press)	200—10—250—15—325	Warehouse Paper Clerk (Aligarh Press)	Old— 40—1—25 Revised— 20—1—30	40—1—50—2—60
	Revised— 175—15/2—250 (Simla Press) 150—10—200 (Aligarh Press)		Forwarding Clerk (Aligarh Press)	Old— 30 Revised— 20—1—30	40—1—50—2—60
Cashier	Old— 200—10—250 (Central Sty. Office & Calcutta Press). 80—80—100—5—150—10 200 (Central Forms Store) 80—5—130 (New Delhi Press) 70—3—100 (Aligarh Press)	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220 plus Rs. 30 cash allowance (Special pay)	Transport Clerk (Aligarh Press)	Old and Revised— 20—2—30	40—1—50—2—60
	Revised— 180—15/2—225 (Central Stationery Office & Calcutta Press) 80—5—180 (Central Forms Store) 75—3—90 (Aligarh Press). 80—5—130 (New Delhi Press)	130—10—280 in Central Publication Branch & Central Stationery Office	Receiver and Despatcher (Forms Press, Calcutta)	Old— 15—45—50—3—65—4—85 —4—105—5—140	40—1—50—2—60
Assistant Cashier	'C' Grade (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125— 5—130		Revised— 45—45—5/2—90—3—105	40—1—50—2—60
Lower Division Clerks	Old— 45—45—50—3—65—4—85—4—105 C.P.B. 5—140 (Central Sty. Office, Central Forms Store Calcutta, and Forms Press Calcutta). 60—3—105 (New Delhi Press) 35—2—80 (Simla Press) 50—3—125 (Simla Press) 35—2—90 50—3—80 (Aligarh Press) 35—2—75 (Aligarh Press)	55—3—85—EB 4—125— 5—130	Typist	Old— 45—45—5/2—100 (Central Sty. Office, Central Forms Store and C.P.B. & Calcutta Press) 55—3—85—EB 4—125— 5—130	55—3—85—EB 4—125— 5—130
				Revised— 45—45—5/2—90 (Central Sty. Office, Central Forms Store & Calcutta Press). 40—10—5—2—80 (Central Publication Br. and New Delhi Press).	

## MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER - contd

Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Rate of pay	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT - contd					
Stenographer	Old and Revised - Rs 120/- Central Stn Office and Canteen 11 ab including 1 Dr	Rs 80/- 120/- E B - 200 -10/- 220	Scale 1 Fitter Op. & P. 10/- 1	1/- 1 10/- 10/- 5/- 12	1/- 10/- 200
Upper Grade Clerks	Old - 120/- 3-200 (S1 1st Pre.) 4-100 (Alm Min Pre.)	80/- 5-120/- L B - 8-200 -10/- 220	10/- 1 110/- for 10/- P.C. 1	60/- 2-10 10/- 2-60 10/- 1-50	10/- 2-10-5/2-70
Assistants (New Dist Pre.)	Old - 80/- 1-140	80/- 1-120/- L B - 8-200 -10/- 2-20	Fitter 10/- 1 110/- for 10/- P.C. 1	60/- 4-10 10/- 2-60 10/- 1-50	10/- 1-0-2-60
Head Assistant Class I	Old - 200/- 10-200 (C S O, C F S)	200/- 10-200 (Do)	Gaffer Binders	200/- 1-50 200/- 1-40	200/- 1-50
Head Assistant Class II	Old - 200/- 10-200 (Do)	200/- 10-200-15-325 Revised - 180/- 15-2-225 (Do)	Vulcaniser Jumbo trolley Reviver	200/- 1-50 200/- 2-40 80/- 2-120	200/- 1-50 100/- 1-2-20 4-3-20-1-120
Examiner (Statimetry office Calcutta)	150/- 10-300-T P - 20 - (1) 100/- 10-300, (II) 100/- 10-300 (III) 100/- 10-300 of which 100/- 10-300 is to be paid to the examiner	P.S.	100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50	100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50	100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50
<i>Reserve Stationery Depot Calcutta</i>					
Storekeeper per	Old - 200/- 10-200 Revised - 180/- 10-200	100/- 7-185-8-10	Cook P.C.	100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50 100/- 1-50	100/- 1-50-10-2-10
Clerk	Old - 40/- 100/- 100/- 100/- Revised - 45/- 45-52-50-8-105	45/- 100/- 100/- 100/- -5-100/- P. 4-140	Press Inker	200/- 1-50 250/- 1-50	200/- 1-50
Jewelar Durwan	Old - 20-1/2-24 Revised - 20-1/2-24	35-1-0	Binders Grinding Dishabators	200/- 1-50 200/- 1-50 200/- 1-50	200/- 1-50 200/- 1-50 200/- 1-50
Drafty Packer	Old - 20-1/4-27 Revised - 20-1/4-27	5-1-50	Rubber (tr. 1) Cellophane P.S.	80/- 5-150 100/- 3-30 R. 11 Fixed	120/- 5-200 60/- 2-70 200/- 1-50
Durwans	15-1-20	30- - -	GARDEN, STAFF, CHILDR. & TENDERS &c. ATTACHED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		
Peons	15-1/5-10	10/- 1-35	UNIFORM & COVERING 100/- 10-10-10		
Farash	Old - 13-1/5-10 Revised - 13-1/5-15	10/- 1-35 10/- 1-35	Garden (1st class) (real 1-5-10-10-10 10/- 2-220)		
NEW DUTIES					
Supervisor	100/- 10-100	100/- 10-100	Carriker Car. Driver	100/- 1-10-10-10	100/- 1-10-0
Head Assistant and Clerk	120/- 100/- 100/- 100/- B. 10/- 10-100/- 100/- which will be subject to re- view and revision from time to time	120/- 100/- 100/- 100/- 10/- 10-100/- 100/- which will be subject to re- view and revision from time to time	Janitor (O. man)	100/- 1-10-10-10	100/- 1-10-0
Clerks	50/- 1-125	75-3-85-10-1-125- 5-100	Cook (1st class) (2nd class)	100/- 1-10-10-10	100/- 1-10-0
Reader (Grade I)	200/- 10-200 10/- 10-200	120/- 100/- 100/- 100/- 10/- 10-100/- 100/- X	Reader (1st class) (2nd class)	100/- 1-10-10-10	100/- 1-10-0
Reader (Grade III)	10-5-150	10-5-150	IMTA -	100/- 1-10-10-10	100/- 1-10-0
Copyholders	60/- 4-100 45-3-0	60/- 4-100 45-3-0	Reader (Grade III) (1st class) (2nd class)	200/- 2-20	200/- 2-20
Compositors	80/- 2-100 80/- Fixed 70/- Fixed 80/- Fixed 60/- Fixed 50/- Fixed	80/- 2-100 80/- Fixed 70/- Fixed 80/- Fixed 60/- Fixed 50/- Fixed	Compositor (Grade III) (1st class) (2nd class)	100/- 2-20	100/- 2-20
CATERING					
			Gardener Chowkerry	60/- Fixed	(100/-)/2-75

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

### VISIT OF TRANSPORT

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Area of Post	Existing scale	Present scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
Sectoral Air Transport In-charge Board	1s	R			
	1s	R	Welfare Officer	Rs 350—20—500 Directorate—contd	Rs 275—25—500—EB—30 —600—LB—30—800
			Medical Officer	200 10 20—LB 10 320	260—15 440—20—500
Report Civil Aviation Licensing Dept	160 10—50 plus a special pay of Rs 10/- per	Under consideration			
Civil Aviation Department					
Instant Pay + 1 of it time (1st to 6th)	750—25—900	600—10—1000—1000— 1,000—1050—1,100 1,100 —1,150 plus a special pay of Rs 100/- per annum	Electrical and Technical Officer.	70 to 900 according to qualifications	600—40—1,000—1,000— 1,000—1000 1,100— 1,100—1,150
			Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Officer	250 20—350—25—400—EB —450/2—500	350—350—380—880—30 —590—LB—80—770 —40—80.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS:—*Contd.*

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale			
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
<b>CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE—<i>con d</i></b>								
Tracer (Headquarters Organisation)	50—5/2—100—3—115.	60—4—120—EB—5—100.	Deputy Director General (Chief Administrative Officer)	1,250—50—1,500 . . .	1,300—60—1,600			
Steno-typist	60—2—80—3—125. 60—5—100—10—120 plus a special pay of Rs. 20/- p.m. & p.m.	55—3—85—EB 4—125—5 —130 plus Rs. 20/- p.m. & *Stenography allowance.	Regional Directors (Including Director, Agricultural Meteorology and Director, Military Services Division).	400—50—550—EB—50—1,000—1,000—1050 1,000—1,000—50—1,250 . . . 300—25—300—40—640—plus a special pay of Rs. 150/- p.m.	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150			
Fire Officer	200—5—250—5—300	260—15—380—EB—20—500.	Meteorologist, Grade I. (Administrative Officer)	600—25—900 . . .	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050			
Signallers, Control Operators Airfield Supervisors Grade I.	80—3—140 . . .	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220, with a selection grade of Rs. 160—10—250 for 15% of the posts.	Assistant Meteorologist (Assistant Administrative Officer)	300—20—600 . . .	275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—710.			
Airfield Supervisors Grade II.	60—2—90	55—3—85—EB—4—105 .	Driver Mechanic at Alipore Meteorological Centre.	Upto Rs. 100/- Fixed . . .	60—5/2—75.			
Communication Assistant (Radio Operator Grade II.)	200—10—300 . . .	200—10—300—15—360	Cleaner, Alipore Meteorological Centre.	Upto Rs. 50/- fixed . . .	Rs. 30—1—35			
Radio Operator (Radio Operator Grade II.)	120—5—135—7½—180—10 —230.	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220, with a selection grade of Rs. 200—10—250 for 25% of the posts.	Recorder at Kodaikanal	50—5/2—100. (Old). 45—2—85. (New). . .	60—4—120—EB—5—150.			
Technical Assistant (Radio Technicians Grade I.)	200—10—300 . . .	200—10—300—15—360.	<b>RAILWAY INSPECTORATE.</b>					
Radio Technicians (Radio Technicians Gde. II)	120—5—135—7½—180—10 —230.	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220 with a selection grade of Rs. 200—10—250 for 25% of the posts.	Peons (including Daffadars, Farashes, Chowkidars, Malis, Hamals, Sweepers, etc.)	12—1—17 16—1—20 14—1—19 15—20 25. . . . .	. . . . .	30—1—35.		
Mistry	65—5—125	60—5/2—75—3—105	Jamadars. (including Head Peons.)	20—1—25 30 20—1—25 30—1—25	. . . . .	35—1—50.		
Charge-Hand	Pay not exceeding Rs. 120/- p.m.	200—10—300—15—360	Records Lifters, and Record Suppliers.	20—1—30 18—1—25	. . . . .	40—1—50—2—60		
Supervisor (Non-Technical)	200—10—300 . . .	200—10—300—15—360	Clerks	Various scales ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 160/-	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5 —130 for Junior Clerks. 80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220 for Senior Clerks.			
Leader (Non-Technical)	120—5—135—7½—180—10 —230.	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.	<b>NOTE.—A post of Senior Clerk will be created in each circle office in lieu of an existing post of clerk. The new scale will be applicable to the converted posts with effect from their dates of conversion.</b>					
Fire-Foreman	80—4—120 . . .	60—4—120—EB—5—170	<b>POSTS &amp; TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT</b>					
Fire-Operator	60—3—90 . . .	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130.	<b>CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, BI-CYCLE MACHINES.</b>					
Orderly	(1) Rs. 10/- Fixed (2) Rs. 15/- Fixed (3) Local rates of pay	{ 30—1—35.	Carpenters, Painters, Bi-cycle Machines.	Old.— 18—1—38; 20—1—40; 23—1—43; 25—1—45; 30—1—50.	. . . . .	40—2—60—5/2—75.		
Assistant Director (Aerodrome Planning Officer) to be designated as Deputy Director.	850—50—1,200 . . .	1,000—50—1,100	Revised.— 25—1—45; 20—1—40; 16—1—36.	. . . . .				

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Name of Post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>CIVIL DEFENCE STORE DEPOT, KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA—<i>Contd.</i></b>					
Supervisor, Essential Supplies Scheme.	350—10—400 . . .	250—15—400	Upper Division Clerk	90/- (Fixed) . . .	80—5—120
Card Indexers	100 (Fixed) . . .	80—4—120—5—170	Stores Clerks	55/- (Fixed) . . .	55—3—85
Legal Assistant	200—25—300 . . .	160—10—300—EB—15—450.	Maintenance Supervisor	170/- (Fixed) . . .	150—7—185—8—225
Cashier Andaman Section	135 (Fixed) . . .	120—5—170.	Mechanic (Fitter)	80/- (Fixed) . . .	60—5/2—75—3—105
Inspector E.S.S.	135 (Fixed) . . .	120—5—170.	Mistris (Carpenter)	60/- (Fixed) . . .	60—5/2—75
Confidential Assistant	300—25—400 . . .	300—25—400	Peon	30—1—35	30—1—35
<b>CIVIL DEFENCE STORE, KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA</b>			Coolies	30—1—35	30—1—35
Administrative Officer	Without pay.		Sweepers	30—1—35	30—1—35
Store Superintendent	225/- (Fixed) . . .	200—10—250	Chowkidars	30—1—35	30—1—35

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT</b>					
Male Nurses at training centres for War Disables, Jalathalli, Aundh and Meerut	40/- Fixed . . .	40—1—50—2—60	Clerk	55—2—65 . . .	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130
<b>DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT</b>					

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CABINET SECRETARIAT. DEVELOPMENT BOARD					
Economic Investigator	200—20—400	GRADE I—250—10—800 15—450—20/2—500 GRADE II—160—10—300	Sub-overseer	70—5/2—120	60—4—120—EB—5—150
Typists in the Central Cypher Type Section	100	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180—EB—8—170 (Initial pay of 97/- p.m. for new entrants).	Dak Bungalow Chowkidars	15/- (fixed)	30—4—35
Research Officer	350—25—750	350—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800	INDIAN TRADE AGENCY, GYANTSE.		
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
Typists in the Central Cypher Type Section	100	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180—EB—8—170 (Initial pay of 97/- p.m. for new entrants).	Sub-overseer	60/- (fixed) 75/- (personal to present incumbent)	60—4—120—EB—5—150
Research Officer	350—25—750	350—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800	Registration clerk	60/- (fixed)	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180
SIKKIM AND BHUTAN AGENCY.					
Wireless Operator	250—20—350 (Personal to present incumbent)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Enumerator peons	16/8/- (fixed)	30—4—35
Enumeration Officer	400/- Fixed	275—25—500	Wireless Staff	—	INDIAN EMBASSY IN NEPAL
Registration Clerks	60/- Fixed	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180	Wireless Mechanic	100—10—180	80—5—120—EB—8— 200—10/2—220
INDIAN MISSION, LHASA.					
Wireless Operator	400—20—600 (personal to present incumbent)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Wireless Operators	80—10—100	80—5—120—EB—8— 200—10/2—220

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION.					
Port Health Officer at Calcutta and Bombay	IMS pay + Special pay 250/-	800—40—1,000—1,000— 1,050—1,050—1,100— 1,100—1,150	ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, CALCUTTA.		Senior Scale—800—40—1,000— 1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100— 1,100—1,150 Selection grade—1,000— 50—1,400
For Non-IMS Officers	850—85—920—40—1000		Draughtsman (Junior)	80—4—100	80—4—120—EB—5—150
Port Health Officers at Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam	450—20—650—30—800	440—80—590—30—770— 40—850	Health Visitor Grade 'B'	90—5—125	125—6—165—6—185
Airport Health Officers at Calcutta and Bombay	450—20—650—30—800	440—30—590—30—770— 40—850	CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY		
Deputy Port Health Officers, Calcutta and Bombay	450—20—650—30—800	440—80—590—30—770— 40—850	Senior Technical Expert	850—15—500	275—25—500—EB—80— 650
Assistant Port Health Officers at Calcutta and Bombay	280—35/2—400—20/2—420	275—25—500	Senior Chemical Assistant	250—10—300—EB—10— 400	250—10—300—15—450—25/2— 500
Assistant Air Port Health Officers at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras	280—35/2—400—20/2—420	275—25—500	Chemical Assistant Grade I	200—10—350	160—10—330
Medical Inspector, Calcutta	300—20—500 (Old) 260—35/2—400—20/2—420 (New)	275—25—500	Medical Assistant	150—10—300	160—10—380
Lady Doctor, Bombay	200—40/8—400—50—450	275—25—500	Chemical Assistant Grade II	150—10—300	160—10—380
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES					
Librarian	140—10—810—15—400	100—10—350	Laboratory Technicians	50—5—80	60—5/2—75—3—105
Posts borne on the cadre of the Medical Research Department	625—625—750/3—850/5— 975/5—1,150/5—1,850	Junior Scale—850—850— 380—380—80—590— EB—30—770—40— 850	Laboratory Attendants	25—1—35	35—1—50
			Peons	15—1/5—10	30—4—35
			Sweepers	15/- (fixed)	30—4—35
ANTI-MALARIA ORGANISATION IN THE COAL FIELDS					
Drivers		60—3—75	Drivers		60—5/2—75

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Name of Post	Existing scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
D.G.I. & S. (HEADQUARTERS)					
Librarian	100—8—140—10—250	100—8—140—10—250	Junior Clerk	80—5—150	55—9—85—E.B.—4—125
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY.					
Senior Technical Assistant	250—20—350	230—15—400	Junior Clerk	80—4—120—5—200	55—9—85—E.B.—4—125
Storekeeper	200—10—250	150—7—185—8—225	Clerk	50—9—125	55—9—85—E.B.—4—125
Assistant Storekeeper	200—10—250	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Technical Assistant	225—12—250	100—10—380
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, CALCUTTA.					
Assistant	115—20/2—215—25/2—200— 20/2—350		Technical Assistant	250—12—300	85—1—50
Assistant	100/140—10—310—15—400	80—5—120—E.B.—8— 200—10/2—220	Draftsman	18/-	85—1—50
Senior grade Clerks	150—10—200		Peon	18/-	80—4—35
U.D.I.A.C.O.	120—9—300		Carpenter	45/- fixed	80—4—35
			Carpenter	60/-	40—1—50—2—80
			Painter	45 fixed	85—1—50
			Durwan	50/- fixed	40—1—50—2—80
			Durwan	45/- fixed	40—1—50—2—80
			Durwan	40/- fixed	40—1—50—2—80
			Durwan	18/-	80—4—35
			Lorry Driver	100/- fixed	60—5/2—75
			Car Driver	50/60	60—5/2—75
			Stock Verification Officer (Production Branch) (Tempy. post)	ad hoc scales of 800/- (fixed). 800/- (fixed).	

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY—contd

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY—con d.

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY—contd.

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>OFFICE OF THE COAL COMMISSIONER'S ORGANISATION—(contd.)</b>					
<i>Medical Department—(n.d.)</i>					
Compounders and Dispensers	86—8—50—5—75 30—3—45—5—00 30—5—75	55—9—85—EB—4—125— 5—180 for matriculates and/or for those who have passed a professional test recognised or prescribed by Government. 40—1—50—2—60 30—8—50—5—75	Nurse	50—5—70 60—5—80	55—3—85—4—105,
Maternity Nurse	50—5—75 60—5—80	100—5—125—6—155—EB 6—185.	Dai	20—2—82	35—1—50
Staff Nurse	100—10—120 100—10—120		Sanitary Inspector	30—5—50 40—4—80 30—2—40 30—3—45	60—4—120—EB—5—150
			Sanitary Janitor	20 20—1—24	35—1—50

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Name of post	Existing Scale	Prescribed scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE ROOM</b>					
<b>I.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN"—contd.</b>					
Research Officer	850—25—750	850—25—500—80—800	Stokers (Junior)	28	30—1—35.
Technical Officer	300—25—500	300—25—500	Laskars (Senior)	81	30—1—35.
Technical Assistants (Statistical)	150—15—300	160—10—830	Laskars (Junior)	28	30—1—35.
Accountant	175—15—400	200—15—980—ED—20— 500.	Sukhanis	50	40—1—50—2—00.
Assistant Accountant	Same as an Accounts clerk in the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenue.	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	Officers' Butler	50	40—1—50—2—00.
Assistant Technical Officer	100—10—200	120—5—100—10/2—220	Officers Cook	50	10—1—50—2—60.
Telephone Operator (Women)	60—5—120	72—4—120—EB—5—170	Cadets' Cook	60	60—5/2—75.
Driver	70—2—60	60—5/2—75	Cassab	35	85—1—40.
Mechanic	60—2—80	75—3—105	Senior Carpenter	70	75—3—105.
Trimmer	50—1—60	50—2—60	Junior Carpenter	70	60—5/2—75.
Technical Assistant (Dark Room)		75—3—105			
Senior Artists	150—15—300	800—20—400	<b>BOMBAY LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT</b>		
Junior Artists	150—15—300	200—10—870.	<b>LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>		
<b>MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT</b>					
Nautical Surveyors Engt. and Ship Surveyors	Different Grades	800—40—1,000—EB—60/2— 1,160—50—1,300	Lightkeepers Grade 'A'	60—2—80 (Old) 55—2—75. (New)	80—4—120—5—150.
<b>Note 1.—A higher start of Rs. 1,000 for persons with Extra Master's or Extra First Class Engineer's Certificate and (i) service for any approved period in approved grade in the Merchant Navy or (ii) service for any approved period as Master or Chief Officer or Chief Engineer of a foreign-going ship.</b>					
<b>Note 2.—Persons with service in a capacity lower than that of a Chief Officer or second Engineer will, if recruited, be on Rs. 850—350—380—380—30—500—ED—80—770—40—850, the initial pay being fixed at appropriate levels corresponding to their professional experience.</b>					
<b>RANGOON LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, RANGOON</b>					
Deputy Superintendent of Lighthouses	300—25—900	350—25—500—30—800	Lightkeepers Grade 'B'	80—1—45 (Old) 28—1—43. (New)	60—5/2—75.
<b>I.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN"</b>					
Captain Superintendent	1,500 plus servants' allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m.	1,600—100—1,800 without any servants' allowance.	Station Boat Keeper	25—1—80.	40—2—60.
Chief Officer	700—50—1,100	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300	Lascars	20—1/3—25. (Old) 19—1/4—22. (New)	30—1—35.
Chief Engineer Officer	770—50—1,200	1,000—1,000—1,050—1,060—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300—60—1,480	<b>OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, LIGHTHOUSE DEPARTMENT</b>		
Second Officer	525—35—700	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300	Engineer-in-Chief Lighthouse Department and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in India	1,700—50—2,000 (Personal to the present incumbent) 1,200—50—1,700. (Now)	1,000—100—2,000.
Third Officer	400—25—525	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300	Divisional Accountant	100—10—270—30/6—300 (old) 125—5—180—10—300 (New)	10—250—EB—15—355.
Second Engineer Officer	525—35—700	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300	Draftsman	100—7—275 (Old) 80—5—180—8—220 (New)	150—7—185—8—225.
Stokers (Senior)	31	30—1—35.	<b>LIGHTHOUSE WORKSHOP, MADRAS</b>		
			Engineer Supervisor	300—10—350—15—500—275—25—500—30—710. 20—600	
			Mechanics, Matcs	18—1—30.	35—1—50.
			Peon	14 Fixed	30—4—35.
<b>OFFICE OF THE TRADE MARKS REGISTRAR, BOMBAY</b>					
Urdu Translator	200—10—300	200—10—300.	Urdu Translator	200—10—300.	200—10—300.
Chowkidar	28 Fixed	30—1—35.	Chowkidar	28 Fixed	30—1—35.
<b>OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE TRADE MARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.</b>					
Steno-Typist-cum-Clerk	120 Fixed	90—5—120—EB—8—100	Peon	20—23	30—1—35.
<b>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF EXPORTS, NEW DELHI.</b>					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Licensing Officer			Licensing Officer		350—25—650.
Enquiry Officer	500—30—710.		Enquiry Officer	500—30—650—EB—30—770—30—800.	
Statistical Officer			Statistical Officer		350—25—600—30—800.
Junior Licensing Officer	275—25—500.		Junior Licensing Officer	275—25—500.	
<b>OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF TRADES, BOMBAY</b>					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Deputy Chief Controller of Exports	No regular scale has been sanctioned.	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.	Deputy Chief Controller of Exports	No regular scale has been sanctioned. Pay fixed with reference to incur-	350—350—380—380—30—500—EB—30—770—40—850.

## RANGOON LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, RANGOON

Deputy Superintendent of Lighthouses	300—25—900	350—25—500—30—800
<b>I.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN"</b>		
Captain Superintendent	1,500 plus servants' allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m.	1,600—100—1,800 without any servants' allowance.
Chief Officer	700—50—1,100	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300
Chief Engineer Officer	770—50—1,200	1,000—1,000—1,050—1,060—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300—60—1,480
Second Officer	525—35—700	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300
Third Officer	400—25—525	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300
Second Engineer Officer	525—35—700	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150—50—1,300
Stokers (Senior)	31	30—1—35.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—Contd.

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF EXPORTS, BOMBAY—contd.</b>					
<i>Gazetted—contd.</i>					
Executive Officer	350—25—600+S.P.100	500—80—650—E.B.—80— 770—80—800.	Assistant Export Trade Controller	600—25—700+S.P.50.	350—350—380—380—80— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.
Inquiry Officer	500—30—710	500—30—650—E.B.—30— 770—30—800.	Executive Officer	150—15—420+S.P.75	500—30—650—E.B.—30— 770—30—800.
Licensing Officer	..	350—25—650.	Licensing Officer	..	350—25—650.
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Appraisers	250—20—450—25—650— 500—30—710.	280—15—275—E.B.—25— 600—R.B.—25—625.	Appraisers	200—20—500	230—15—275—E.B.—25— 500—R.B.—25—625.
<b>OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF EXPORT, CALCUTTA.</b>					
<i>Gazetted.</i>					
Deputy Chief Controller of Exports.	No regular scale has been sanctioned.	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150	Secretary	Pay fixed with reference to 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600 —100—1,800.	INDIAN TARIFF BOARD
Assistant Chief Controller of Exports.	650—30—700+S.P.150	350—350—380—380—30— 500—E.B.—30—770—40— 850. #	Assistant Secretary	Pay fixed with reference to 650—30—800.	ENEMY TRADING ORGANISATION
Executive Officer	350—20—700	500—30—650—E.B.—30— 770—30—800.	Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property.	600—40—1,000.	
Licensing Officer	..	350—25—650.	Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 710.	
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Investigating Officer	120—10—350.	125—125—(Prob.)—160—10— 250—E.B.—10—350.	Assistant Superintendent	200—8—240	160—10—250.
			Inspector of Enemy Firms	160—10—250.	

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>CURATOR</b>					
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANT</b>					
Technical Assistant	150—10—350 ; 200 fixed	Selection grade (3 posts) which represents 20 per cent of the total number of posts—250—10—300— 16—450—25/2—500, 9 posts 100—10—380.	Administrative Officer	..	500—30—710
<b>CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY AND CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION</b>					
<b>LIBRARIAN GRADE II.</b>					
(Formerly designated as Senior Technical Assistant, and Technical Assistant).	150—15—300—20—400 with a special pay of Rs. 30 p.m. with one post.	160—10—350. }	Anthropologists	300—25—050—40—850	350—350—380—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.
<b>LIBRARIAN GRADE III.</b>					
(Formerly designated as Junior Technical Assistant.)	150—10—350 plus a special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.	160—10—350.	Assistant Anthropologists	200—15—350—25—650 including Assistant Statistician, Bio-chemist Asstt. Radiologist Anatomist and Vertebrate Zoologist.	275—25—500—30—650— E.B.—30—800.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY</b>					
Director, Deptt. of Anthropology and Anthropological Adviser to the Government of India.	Rs. 1,500 (Fixed) plus special pay of 250 p.m. (Personal to the present incumbent).	1,300—60—1,600	Stenographers	75—5—125	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200— 10/2—220.
Deputy Director, Deptt. of Anthropology.	1,500—50—1,600 (Personal to the present incumbent).	1,000—50—1,400.	Publication Clerk and Proof Reader.	75—5—125	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200— 10/2—220.
Superintending Anthropologist.	1,000—50—1,250	900—40—1,000— 1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100— —1,100—1,150. #	Field Guide	30—2—50	40—2—60.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>NAME OF POST</b>					
<b>EXISTING SCALE</b>					
<b>RS.</b>					
<b>INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>					
<i>Central Potato Research Institute.</i>					
Potato Breeder Class I.	350—350—880—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.	350—350—880—880—80— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.	Administrative Officer	1,000—50—1,250 plus S.P. 150.	800—40—1,000 provided that if an Assistant Secretary is appointed he will get 150 S.P. in addition to his pay as Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Plant Pathologist, Class II.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—E.B.—30—800.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—E.B.—30—800.	Accountant	80—5—110—10—180	120—8—200—10/2—220.
'B' Grade Clerks	60—5—100—E.B.—10—120	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130.	Head Collection Tender	30—2—50	40—2—60—5/2—75.
Peon	14	30—4—35.			

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>					
<i>Central Potato Research Institute.</i>					
Potato Breeder Class I.	350—350—880—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.	350—350—880—880—80— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.	INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE		
<b>NAME OF POST</b>					
<b>EXISTING SCALE</b>					
<b>RS.</b>					
<b>INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>					
Administrative Officer	1,000—50—1,250 plus S.P. 150.	800—40—1,000 provided that if an Assistant Secretary is appointed he will get 150 S.P. in addition to his pay as Assistant Secretary.			

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—*Contd.*

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
<b>INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE—<i>Contd.</i></b>						
Veterinary Officers . . .	250—25—650—E.B.—25— 750 (Old)	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—E.B.—30—800. Candidates having pre- start of 400.	Wood Technologist . . .	325—50—725/800—50—900 —50—1,350.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	
Estate Managers . . .	200—15—350—E.B.—20— 650 (New).	250—20—550—E.B.—20— 750 (Old)	Officer-in-Charge, Paper Pulp Section. . .	325—50—725/800—50—900 —50—1,350 plus special pay 150.	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.— 30—650—30—800.
Engineer, Mukteswar . . .	200—15—500	250—20—550—E.B.—20— 650 (Old)	Assistant Paper Pulp Officer. . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.— 30—650—30—800.	
Medical Officer, Mukteswar . . .	200—15—350—E.B.—20— 650	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—E.B.—30—800.	Officer-in-Charge, Wood Seasoning Section. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000 . .	600—40—1,000—1,000— 1,050—1,050—1,100— 1,100—1,150.	
<b>INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE</b>						
Dairy Husbandry Officer . . .	350—50—1,250 . . .	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150	Assistant Seasoning Officer . . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	
	275—300—325—25—650— 35—1,000.		Officer-in-Charge, Wood Preservation Section. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000 . .	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	
Assistant Chemist . . .	100—5—115 . . .	160—10—330 with a selec- tion grade of 250—10— 300—15—450—25/2—500	Assistant Wood Preserva- tion Officer. . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	
<b>INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>						
<i>Mycology Division</i>						
Research Assistant . . .	150—10—350 . . .	160—10—330 with a selec- tion grade of 250—10— 300—15—450—25/2— 500	Assistant Wood Technology Officer. . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	
Assistants . . .	100—10—300 (Old)	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.				
	100—5—150—10—250 (New)					
Fieldman . . .	40—4—120 (Old)	60—4—120—5—150.				
	40—2½—70—3—100 (New)					
<b>FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES</b>						
President F. R. I. and Not yet settled. Provi- sionally 1,750—100—2,150 plus special pay Rs. 250.	1,600—100—2,000.		Director, Indian Forest Ranger College. . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus 150 as special pay.	1,200—50—1,400.	
Vice President . . .	Grade pay plus S. P. of Rs. 150.	1,300—60—1,600.				
<i>Botany Branch</i>						
Forest Botanist . . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus special pay Rs. 150.	1,000—50—1,400 plus specia l pay 150.				
Oecologist . . .	500—30—800—40—1,000	600—40—7,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150	Director . . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus 150 as special pay.	1,200—50—1,400.	
Mycologist . . .	325—40—725—40—800— 50—900—900—50—1,350	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	Assistant Lecturer in Sur- veying and Engineering. . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	
Assistant Botanist . . .	250—20—550—20—750 (Old scale of pay).	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 60—E.B.—30—800.	Physical Training Games Instructor. . .	200 . . . . .	275—25—500.	
<i>Chemistry and Minor Forest Products Branch</i>						
Bio-Chemist . . .	475—50—875—75—950— 50—1,050—50—1,500.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.				
Organic Chemist . . .	500—30—800—40—1,000	600—40—1,000—1,000— 1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	Statistician . . .	600—40—1,000 . . .	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	
Officer-in-Charge, Minor Products Section. . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus S.P. 150.	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	Registrar . . .	600—40—1,000 . . .	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	
Assistant Chemist (Soil) . . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Forest Officer . . .	500 plus 100 special pay	Deputation post (pay not fixed).	
Assistant Chemists . . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Senior Research Chemist, Chemistry and Minor Products Branch. . .	600—1,100 . . .	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	
Assistant Minor Forest Products Officer. . .	250—20—550/570—20—750 plus special pay 75.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Accounts Officer . . .	500		
Minor Forest Products Officer. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000	600—40—1,000—1,000— 1,050—1,050—1,100— 1,100—1,150.	Junior Research Officer Composite Wood and Wood Preservation Branch. . .	250—20—450/25—700		
Assistant . . .	200—15—320—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Analytical Chemist, Che- mistry and Minor Pro- ducts. . .	250—20—450—25—700	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	
Forest Entomologist . . .	325—50—725/800—50—900 —900—50—1,350 plus special pay 150.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	Junior Chemists, Che- mistry and Minor Forest Products. . .	250—20—450/25—700		
Divisional Forest Ento- mologist. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000 . .	Post held in abeyance.	Documentation Officer . . .	200—15—320—20—600		
Systematic Entomologist . . .	325—50—725/800—50— 900—900—50—1,350 plus special pay of 150.	600—40—1,000—1,000— 1,050—1,050—1,100— 1,100—1,150.	Chemist, Cellulose and Paper Pulp. . .	250—20—450—25—700		
Assistant Forest Ento- mologist. . .	250—20—550/20—750 plus special pay 75.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Head Assistant . . .	250—15—400 (Old)	300—20—400.	
<i>Entomology Branch</i>						
Utilisation Officer . . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus 150 special Pay.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	Head Accountant, Central Office. . .	120—10—200 (Old)	160—10—250.	
Assistant Utilisation Officer. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000 plus special pay 150.	Post in abeyance.	Accountant, Utilisation Branch. . .	125—5—175 (Old) . .	120—8—200—10/2—220.	
Officer-in-Charge, Timber Testing Section. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000 . .	600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 —1,050—1,100—1,100— 1,150.	Permanent Record Clerk . . .	100—5—150 (Old) . .	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200— 10/2—220.	
Assistant Timber Testing Officer. . .	250—20—550/20—750 plus special pay 75.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Assistant Clerks . . .	100—5—150 (Old) . .	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200— 10/2—220.	
Officer-in-Charge, Wood Working Section. . .	325—50—725/800—50— 900—900—60—1,350.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	Librarian, Central Library . . .	75—5—125 (Old) . .	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200— 10—2—220.	
Assistant Wood Working Officer. . .	200—15—820—20—600 . .	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—30—800.	Assistant Accountant, Cen- tral Office. . .	80—5—120/10—120. (Uni- fied Scale).	100—8—140—10—200—E.B.— 10—250 (If he holds Library Diploma.)	
<i>Utilisation Branch</i>						
Utilisation Officer . . .	I. F. S. scale of pay plus 150 special Pay.	1,000—50—1,400 plus special pay 150.	Assistant Clerks . . .	60—5—100/10—120. (Uni- fied Scale).	55—3—85—E.B.—125—5— 130.	
Assistant Utilisation Officer. . .	500—30—800—40—1,000	Post in abeyance.		60—5—100 (Old) . .	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	
Assistant Clerks . . .	125—5—175 (Old) . .			60—4—130 (New Scale) . .	—130.	
Assistant Clerks . . .	40—4—60 (Old Scale) . .			60—5—100/10—120 (Uni- fied Scale).		
	35—2—55 (New Scale) . .			40—5—60/5—80 (Unified Scale).		

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (contd.)

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES.—contd.</b>					
<i>Sub-Technical Establishment</i>					
Medical Officer	P.S. M.S. scale of pay Plus special pay of 20.	Deputation post (pay not fixed).	Telephone Operators	35—3—80	
Accountant D.R.F.'s Office	65—5—100—10—120	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.	Artists	40—5/2—75	5/2—00
Stenographers	100—5—150	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.	Laboratory Assistant, Class II	35—2—85	
Documentation Officer	200—10—300	160—10—330, with a selection grade of 250 10—300—15—450—25/2—500.	Field Assistant, Class I	40—2—80	
Senior Research Officers		600—40—1000—1000—1050 1050—1100—1100—1150. (When placed in charge of Branches to be allowed 5 advance increments (Rs 120) in lieu of special Pay. In the event of reversion such advance increments will be dropped.)	Machine Operator	40—2—80	
Engineer (M.E. Section)		280—15—400.	Machine Man	40—2—80	
Silviculturist	325—50—725/800—50—900—900—1350—plus S.P. 150.	Except when held by an I.F.S. Officer, 1000—50—1400. Plus special pay of 150 p.m. as for Chief Research Officers.	Kiln Operator	40—2—80	
Instructors or Lecturers	P.F.S. Scale of pay Plus 150 S.P.	600—40—1000—1000—1050 1050—1100—1100—1150. An initial pay upto 700 p.m. may be granted to such officers as would have otherwise held posts of the status of a D.F.O. in their parent Department.	Storekeeper	40—5/2—75	5/2—90
Assistant Instructors, or Assistant Lecturers, or P.F.S. Scale of pay + 100 S.P., Provisional scale of pay.		275—25—500—EB—30 650—80—800 with an initial starting pay of 600 p.m. provided the officers appointed to these posts have not less than ten years service as Forest Ranger and have qualified for promotion to gazetted rank in their parent department.	Head Draftsman	40—5/2—75	5/2—90
Assistant Silviculturist		600—40—1000—1000—1050 1050—1100—1100—1150 on the same terms as for Instructors for Lecturers.	Engineer Mechanic	40—2—80	
Statistical Assistant Silviculturist	P.F.S. Scale of pay — S.P. of 100 (200—15—320—20 —600).	275—25—500—EB—30—650—80—800 on the same terms as for Assistant Instructors or Assistant Lecturers.	and Glassblower C & M.P.B. Br.	40—2—80	
Experimental Assistants Silviculturist			Surveyor	45—6—75 (Old)	
<i>Non-Gazetted Ministerial.</i>			Record Keeper	40—2—80	
Head Clerks or equivalent posts.	100—10—200	100—10—300	Head Boilerman	40—2—80	
'B' Grade or Upper Division Clerk.	65—5—100—10—120	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220 (Recruitment to this grade should be made with a view to achieve 50% of the posts being filled by direct recruitment of men with suitable initial qualifications).	Moisture determinator	40—2—80	
'C' Grade Clerks or Lower Clerks.	40—5—60—5—80	55—3—95—EB—4—125—5 130	Head Carpenter	40—2—80	
<i>Non-Gazetted Technical</i>			Museum Artiste	40—5/2—75	5/2—90
Research Assistant Grade I. (M.A. or M.Sc.)			<b>FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES—contd.</b>		
Lower Assistants	{ 180—6—250 (Old) { 60—7—250 (Old) plus S.P. Rs. 50.	275—25—500—EB—30—650—80—800 on the same terms as for Assistant Instructors or Assistant Lecturers.	<i>Technical Assistant Grade I.</i>		
Head Computers	100—5—150 160—10—250—10—300 100—5—200		Telephone Operators	35—3—80	
Research Scholars	100—5—125		Artists	40—5/2—75	
Technical Assistant	150—15—300		Laboratory Assistant, Class II	35—2—85	
Chemists	100—5—150		Field Assistant, Class I	40—2—80	
Research Assistants, Grade I.	150—10—250—10—300	160—10—330, with a selection grade of 250 10—300—15—450—25/2—500.	Machine Operator	40—2—80	
Assistant Engineer Artists, Class I	70—5—100—10—200 90—10—160 (Old) 65—3—125 (New)	Machine Man	40—2—80		
Photographer	100—5—150	Kiln Operator	40—2—80		
Foreman (Wood Work-shops.)	65—3—125	Storekeeper	40—5/2—75		
Curator	70—5—125; 65—3—125	Head Draftsman	40—5/2—75		
<i>Research Assistant, Grade II</i>			Engineer Mechanic	40—2—80	
Foreman, M. E. Section		100—5—125	and Glassblower C & M.P.B. Br.	40—2—80	
Lower Assistants No. II	65—3—125	Surveyor	45—6—75 (Old)		
Computors	65—3—125	Record Keeper	40—2—80		
Laboratory Assistants, Class I.	65—3—125	Head Boilerman	40—2—80		
Engineering draftsman	65—3—125	Mositure determinator	40—2—80		
Saw Mill Charge-hand	40—2—80	Head Carpenter	40—2—80		
Plant Operator C. W. & W. P. Br.	40—2—80	Museum Artiste	40—5/2—75		
Research Assistants, Grade II	65—3—125	Deputy Forest Ranger	50—1—60		
		Forest Ranger	90—5—140		
		Forester	20—1—40		
		Forest Guards	15—3—20		
<i>Forest College at Coimbatore</i>					
Teaching staff			<i>Special Posts</i>		
Dafri		Compounders	20—1—40		
Jamadar Paon		Midwife	30—1—45		
Head Mall		Forest Ranger	90—5—140		
Jamadar Khalasi		Deputy Forest Ranger	50—1—60		
Dai		Forester	20—1—40		
Daffadars		Caretakers	15—1—25		
Peons		Garden Overseers	15—1—25		
Forest Guard		Figure Cutter	15—1—25		
Chowkidar Mall		Log Pond Assistant	15—1—20		
Jamadar Sweeper		Painter	15—1—20		
Mall		Cylinder Attendants	15—1—20		
Chowkidars		Hammerman	15—1—25		
Sweepers		Store Attendant	15—1—25		
Khalals		Motorman	15—1—25		
Mistries					
Cattleman					
Watchman					
<i>FRUIT DEVELOPMENT ADVISER'S OFFICE</i>					
Technical Assistant	150—10—300	Technical Assistant	150—10—300		

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—(contd.)

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
FRUIT PRODUCTS ORGANISATION					
Senior Inspector	600—30—900	350—350—380—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— —850.	DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE AND STORAGE—contd.		
Inspector, Fruit Products.	200—20—500	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650.	Icerrya Purchase Control Scheme Bangalore—contd.		
Chemist-in-Charge	300—20—500	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650.	Senior Fieldman	40—2—70—8—100	60—4—120—E.B.—5—150.
Asstt. Chemists	150—10—300	160—10—330	Junior Fieldman	20—1—80	40—1—50—2—60.
Head Clerk	140—10—280/10—310— 15—400	160—10—300—E.B.— 15—450.	Clerks	40—2—72—76—8—100 pay fixed at present at 60/-.	55—8—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180.
Technical Asstt.	150—10—300	160—10—330	Laboratory Keeper	15—1—80	35—1—50.
'A' Grade Clerks	100—10—200	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 10/2—220.	Class IV Servants. (Peons)	14/-	30—1—35.
2nd Division Clerks	80—4—120/5—200	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 10/2—220.	Accountant-Superintendent	200—20—500 (Old) 175—15—400 (New).	200—15—380—10B—20— 500.
'B' Grade Clerk	60—5—100—10—120	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—190.	Assistant-in-charge	200—15—375/25—500 (Old) 140—10—310—15—400 (New)	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 plus special pay 30 which will be subject to revision under the general review of special pay.
Steno-typist	60—5—100—10—120—plus Rs. 30/- p.m. as steno al- lowance.	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180 plus Rs. 20/- p.m. as steno allowance.	Assistants, 'A' Grade Clerks.	140—10—310—15—400 100—10—200.	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.
Cashier	60—5—100—10—120 Plus Rs. 20/- as special Pay.	55—3—85—E.B.—4—120— 5—180 plus Rs. 20/- special pay.	Stenographers	175—12—300—12—375 15—450—25—500 (Old)	80—5—120—E.B.—200— 10/2—220.
Laboratory Asstt.	60—5—100	60—4—120—E.B.—5—150		125—5—180—10—300 (Now)	
Duty	15/- fixed.	35—1—50.	'B' Grade Clerks	60—5—100—10—120	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180.
Laboratory Attendant	80/-	40—1—50—2—60.	Cashier	100—5—150 (Old) 90—4—180 (New)	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.
Peon	14/-	30—1—35.			
HORTICULTURE TRAINING CLASSES					
Lecturer	200—15—350—E.B.—20— 650.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650.			
Demonstrator	150/fixed	150—7—185—8—225	MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION, MANDAPAM		
Head Mail	60/- fixed	40—1—50—2—60.	File & Despatch Clerk	60—5—100—10—120	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180.
Clerk	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—190.	55—3—85—E.B.—1—125— 5—130.			
Peon	30—1—35	30—1—35.	DEEP SEA FISHING STATION, BOMBAY.		
CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEPARTMENT					
Senior Superintendent (Gazetted)	450—20—550	450—25—500—E.B.—30— 620.	Peons	20—1—30	30—1—35.
Clerk	80—4—120—5—200	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 10/2—220.			
Head Draughtsman	140—10—280—E.B.—10— 310—15—400	200—10—300	SURVEY OF INDIA		
CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE					
Stenographer	100—7—175	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 10/2—220.	Clerks in Selected grade First Class or Class-A.	120—180 45—140 100—140 46—125 42—146 42—125	Old scale 80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.
Compounder	50—2—80	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180 for those who possess minimum qual- ification of matriculation or have passed some pro- fessional test recognised by Government & 40—1— 50—2—60 for others.			
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH					
Scheme for Research on Nitrogen Fixation in Soils.					
Research Assistant	150—10—250	160—10—380—with a selec- tion grade of 250—10— 300—15—450—25/2—500.	Class III and IV Services.		
Laboratory Keeper	15—1—30	35—1—50.	Head Artificer	Maximum 100 (Old) 90 (Revised).	75—3—105.
INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE					
Sugar Cane Station, Coimbatore.					
Matries	15 to 25	30—1—35.	Assistant Head Artificer	Maximum 65	60—5/2—75.
Cattlemen	10 to 18	30—1—35.	Artificers	Maximum 55 (Old) 50 (Revised).	60—5/2—75.
Watchmen	10 to 18	30—1—35.	Head Mechanic	Maximum 250	150—7—185—8—225.
Chowkidar	15	30—1—35.	Electricians	Maximum 120	75—3—105—5—120.
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE & STORAGE					
Storekeeper	100—5—150 (Old)	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 10/2—220.	Assistant Electricians	Maximum 85	60—5/2—75—3—105.
	90—5—180 (New)		Telephone Operators	Maximum 80	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180.
Locust Warning Organization (Including Co-ordinated Scheme)					
Locust Warning Officer	200—10—250	100—10—380 with a selec- tion grade of 250—10— 300—15—450—25/2—500.	Motor Drivers	Maximum 75	60—5/2—75.
			Head Packer	Maximum 45	50—2—60—5/2—75.
			Assistant Head Packer	Maximum 40	40—1—50—2—60.
			Head Book Binder	Maximum 75 (Old) 45 (Revised).	50—2—60.
			Book Binder	45 (Old) 55 (Revised).	40—1—50.
			Compounders	Maximum 40	(i) 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—180, (for matri- culates or those who have passed some test pres- cribed or recognised by Government), (ii) 40—1—50—2—60 for others.
Icerrya Purchase Control Scheme, Bangalore					
Entomologist	275—800—825—25—650— 85—1000.	350—350—380—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.	Packers	Maximum 40	40—1—50—2—60.
Technical Assistant	100—5—150—10—250	160—10—380 with a selec- tion grade of 250—10— 300—15—450—25/2—500.	Instrument Mechanic (highly skilled)	100—5—150	100—5—125—6—155—E.B.— —0—185.
			Instrument Mechanic (Skilled)	60—4—100	75—3—105.
			Instrument Mechanic (Semi-skilled)	40—2—60	50—2—60.
			Filter Mechanic	130—10—350 (Old)	150—7—185—8—225.
				110—8—150—10—300 (Re- vised)	

## DELHI ADMINISTRATION

Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>EXCISE DEPARTMENT</b>					
Excise Inspectors	180—7½—282/7½—285 (Old) 135—0—155—8—185/0—235 (New). With a selection grade at 350 p.m.	As for corresponding posts under the Government of East Punjab	Gazetted		
Excise Sub-Inspectors	80—5—120/5—140 (Old) 65—4—105/5—115 (New) plus special pay 15 p.m. for enforcement tax duty.	As for corresponding posts under the Government of East Punjab.	Superintendent Jail.	500—25—800/25—800. Special pay of 150 p.m. when held by the Additional District Magistrate who is borne on the Punjab-Delhi (combined grade of P. C. S.	As for Superintendent, Dis- trict Jail, in East Punjab from time to time.
Clerks	45—2—95 or 40—1½—70—2—80 40—5—00—5—80. (Minimum 45).	55—3—95—E.B.—4—125—5 —130.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade. Non-gazetted	200—10—270/10—350 (Old) 150—7—185/8—265 (New)	As for Deputy Superinter- intendent, 2nd grade, in East Punjab from time to time.
Excise peons	17—3/18—7/19—10/20	30—3—35.	Assistant Superintendent	80—7½—140—7½—200 (Old) 65—0—167/7/170 (New)	As for Assistant Superinter- intendent in East Punjab from time to time.
<b>DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DELHI</b>					
File Fetcher in Treasury Office	14—1—20—1—26	35—1—50.	Senior Clerk	75—5—100/5/125 (Old) 60—4—80/4—100 (New) 80—3—110/3—150 (from 1-11-45).	50—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.
Motor Cycle Peon	25	35—1—50.	Store Keeper	55—5—155 (Old) 45—1—125 (New) 65—5—155 (from 1-11-45).	80—5—120—E.B.—8—200 —10/2—220.
Lady Teacher (Reclama- tion Colony).	20—1—25	35—1—40 2—60.	Junior Clerk	40—2—80/2—90 (Old) 35—1—4—65—75 (New) 50—8—80/4—100 (New)	55—8—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55 3—85—E.B.— 5—105 for (non-matri- culates).
Office of the Judge, Small Cause Court.			Head Warden, 1st grade	40 (Old). 55 (New).	55—3—55
Ahmed Temporary Ahmed.	{ 35—1½—65—2—75 (Old) { 50—1—40—1½—55—2—05 (New).	{ 65—3—85—E.B.—4—125— { 65—130 (for matriculates) { 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.—4 105 (for non-matriculates).	Head Warden, 2nd grade	25—1—35 (Old). 30—1—40 (New). 40—1—45—1—60 (Now)	40—2—60—5/2—75
Cashier	{ 35—1½—65—2—75 (Old). { 30—1—40—1½—55—2—05 (New), plus 20 p.m. special pay for cashier.	{ 65—3—85—E.B.—4—125— { 65—130 (for matriculates) { 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.—4 105 (for non-matriculates) plus 20 p.m. special pay for cashier.	Warden, Selection grade	20—1—25 (Old). 30—1—30 (New). (Old) (New) (Now)	40—1—50—2—60.
Record Keeper	35—1—65—2—75 (Old) 30—1—40—1½—55—2—65 (New).	40—1—50—2—60.	Wardens, Ordinary grade	On appointment 17 22 30 After 3 years 18 23 31 After 10 years 19 24 32 After 17 years 20 25 33	35—1—50.
Bailiff Server	12 (Old). 16 (New).	30—3—35.	Carpenter and Weaving Master.	70—5—75 .	60—5/2—75—3—105.
Process Server	17 (Old). 16 (New).	30—3—35.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	70—4—130 with selection grades at 150 and 175. 55—3—100 with selection grades at 115 and 130 and	As for Sub-Assistant Surgeon in East Punjab from time to time.
<b>STAFF OF PUBLICITY VANS UNDER THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DELHI</b>					
Publicity Organiser	150 p. m. fixed.	160—10—250.	Dispenser, 1st grade	50 (Old). 55 (New).	55—8—85—E.B.—4—125
Singer master	100 p. m. fixed	100—5—125—6—155.	II Grade	45 (Old). 55—2—65—2—75 w.e.f. 1-11-45	5—130 for those who possess the minimum qualification of matricu- lation and/or have passed a professional test recogn- ised or prescribed by the Government.
Lecturer	80 p. m. fixed	75—3—105.	III Grade	35 (Old). 30 (New)	40—1—50—2—60, for those who do not possess the above qualifications.
Operator	80 p. m. fixed	75—3—105.	IV Grade	30 (Old). 27 (Now)	
Driver	45 p. m. fixed	60—5/2—75.	V Grade	25 (Old). 27 (Now)	
Cleaner	20 p. m. fixed	30—1—35.			
Peons	13 p. m. fixed	30—1—35.			
<b>DELHI MICROPHONE STATION</b>					
Director Announcer (Microphone Station).	75 p. m. fixed	75—3—105.	Orderly	13 p. m. fixed.	30—3—85.
Peons	18 p. m. fixed	30—3—35.			
Chowkidar	18 p. m. fixed	30—3—35.			
<b>SHOOTING LICENSE STAFF UNDER THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE</b>					
Non-Gazetted			Gazetted		
Game Inspector	80—5—120/5—140	80—5—120—E.B.—8—100.	Inspector General of Police	2,500—125—3,000 (The scale is personal to Mr. B. R. Chaudhuri.)	To be fixed later.
Clerk	40—5—80—5—80 (U.S.) Minimum at 45.	35—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates)	Superintendent of Police	Senior Scale of I.P. (or I.P.S.) as the case may be.)	As in the East Punjab, When recruitment is made from a province other than the East Punjab, appropriate provincial scales shall be allowed.
Game Watchers	20—1—25 25—1—30	30—1—35.	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	300—25—475/25—650/30— 800 with selection grade at Rs. 600.	
<b>REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT UNDER THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DELHI</b>					
Non-Gazetted			Non-Gazetted		
Sub-Registrar	200—10—300 (Old) 150—10—250 (Now).	200—10—300.	Inspectors of Police	250—7½—325/7½—400	
Sub-Registrar	100—10—200 (Now)	100—10—250.	Sergeants of Police	200—5—250/5—300	
Clerks	35—1½—65—2—75 (Old) 30—1—40—1½—55—2—65 (New).	35—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non- matriculates)	Sub-Inspectors of Police	120—5—100/5—180 with selection grade at 180, 190, 200 and 210	
Stamp Department District Establishment Superintendent			Assistant Sub-Inspectors	80—2—90/2—100	
Stamper	15 p. m.	30—3—95.	Head Constables	40—1—45—1—50/1—55	65—3—85.
<b>COPYING AGENCY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER</b>					
Senior Examiner	100 (Old) 30 (New)		Constables	On enlistment 30 After 3 years 31 After 10 years 32 After 17 years 33	
Junior Examiner	80 (Old) 30 (New)	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (for matricu- lates)	with selection grade from 33—1—8—41.	35—1—50—2—60.	
Copying Agency Clerks	45—2—95 (Old) 35—1—75 (Old) 30 (New)	45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates)	Inspectors of Police	250—7½—325/7½—400	
English Typist and Copy Clerk	30 (New)		Sergeants of Police	200—5—250/5—300	
Urdu Copyist	30 New		Sub-Inspectors of Police	120—5—100/5—180 with selection grade at 180, 190, 200 and 210	

## DEHLI ADMINISTRATION—contd

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs
POLICE DEPARTMENT—contd					
Confidential Assistant C.I.D. Office	100—6—160—8—200 (Old) 80—5—120/6—160 (New)	80—5—120—FB—8—200— 10/2—220	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BOILERS & GAS GRIDS AND ELECTRIC INSPECTOR		
Assistants in C.I.D. Office	100—5—150 (Old) 80—4—120 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10 2—220	Chief Inspector of Boilers Factories and Electric Inspector	1,000—50—1,200 (Old) 60—40—1,000 (New)	600—40—1,000
Clerks	75—2—100 (Old) 40—1—70—2—80 (New)	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB— 4—105 (for non matriculates)	Inspector of Boilers Factories and Electric Inspector	200—1—425	200—10—300—15—450— 2,2—500
Typists	40 1—70—2—80		Head Clerk	75—5—100 (Old) 60—4—80—3—100 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
STATISTICAL AUTHORITY (STAFF IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1941)					
Non Gazetted			Clerks	40—40—5/2—80—3—90 (Old) 40—1—70—2—80 (New)	45—3—85—LB—4—125— 130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)
Statistic Assistant	150—10—250	100—10—250	Peon	13 p.m.	30—½—30
Statistic Assistant (Prior to upgrading)	60—4—100	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	DELHI PROVINCIAL CENTRAL WORKSHOP		
Inspector	150—10—250	160—10—250	Officer Supervisor	Not exceeding 450	270—2—500—FB—30— 560.
Sub Inspector	65—4—105—5—115	60—4—120—EB—5—150	Workshop Supervisor	100—10—200 with a starting pay not exceeding 150 p.m.	150—7—185—8—22
Assistant	100—10—200	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Head Mechanic	50—2—80 plus a pecuniary pay of 10 with a starting pay not exceeding 70	100—5—120—6—15
Clerks	40—1—70—2—80 40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) Minimum at 45 p.m.	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)	Mechanic	10—2—80	(i) 40—2—60—5—2—7, (ii) 75—3—100
Peon	13 p.m.	30—½—30	Electrician	30—2—80	40—2—60—5/2—7—5
DELHI SUPPLY & DISTRIB. OF INDUSTRIES					
Non Gazetted			Turner	40—2—60	(i) 40—2—60 (ii) 60—5/2—7, (iii) 75—3—10, (iv) 40—2—60 (v) 60—5/2—7, (vi) 75—3—10
Technical Assistant	75—5—150 (Old) 60—4—80—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—FB—8—200— 10/2—220	Painter	50—2—10	60—7/2—75 75—3—105
Statistical Assistant	75—5—150 (Old) 60—4—80—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—FB—8—200— 10/2—220	Carpenter		(i) 40—2—60 (ii) 60—5/2—75 (iii) 75—3—105
Statistical Sub Inspector	65—4—105—5—115 (New)	60—4—120—EB—5—150	Welder Blocksmith	50—2—80	(i) 40—2—60 (ii) 60—5/2—75 (iii) 75—3—105
Stenographer	60—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—FB—8—200— 10/2—220	Greaser	30—2—50	30—1—35
Clerks	45—2—95 (Old) 40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) Minimum 45	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 130 (for matriculates) 4—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)	Accountant	60—5—100/10—120 (U.S.)	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—LB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)
Peon	15 (Old) 13 (New)	30—½—30	Storeman Clerk	40—1—70—2—80 40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) minimum at 45 p.m.	55—3—85—LB—4—125—5— 130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—LB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & LABOUR, DELHI					
Director of Industries and Labour	1,000—50—1,250 For an officer in regular service pay in his cadre plus special pay 150 p.m.	900—50—1,100	Chowkidar	13 p.m.	30—½—35
Head Clerk or Superintendent	15—7—130	160—10—250	Peon	13 p.m.	30—½—35
Stenographer	60—4—100 60—5—100/10—120 (U.S.)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Sweeper	13 p.m.	30—½—35
Senior Clerk	60—4—100 60—5—100/10—120 (U.S.)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	DELHI PROVINCE ELECTRICITY POWER CONTROL BOARD		
Junior Clerk	40—1—70—2—80 40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) minimum at 45	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 130 (for matriculates) 4—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)	Assistant (to be designated as senior clerk)	60—5—100/10—120	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
Peons	13	30—½—30	Stenographer (to be designated as steno typist)	60—4—100	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
OFFICE OF THE LABOUR OFFICER, DELHI					
Labour Officer	400—25—600	270—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800	Assistant Officer-in Charge Anti Malaria Operations	625—625—750/3—850/5—600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050 975/5—1,150/5—1,350—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,300	
Inspector	75—5—170	90—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Malaria Assistants	270—15—360—20—400	275—25—500 for Medical Graduates 160—10— 300—15—875 for science graduates with training in Entomology
Head Clerk or Assistant in charge	60—4—100	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Non Gazetted		
Clerk	40—1—70—2—80	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 130 (for matriculates) 4—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)	Senior Malaria Inspector	180—5—200	185—8—225
Peons	13 p.m.	30—½—30	Malaria Inspectors	100—5—150	100—5—125—6—155—FB—6—185
TRADE EMPLOYEES ACT ESTABLISHMENT					
Inspector	180—7—232—7—285 (Old) 135—5—100/6—185— 215 (New)	160—10—300	Insect Collectors	40—2—60	60—5/2—75
Sub Inspector	80—5—140 (Old) 65—4—10—5—115 (New)	60—4—120—EB—8—100	Laboratory Assistant	45—3—75	60—5/2—75—3—107
Senior Clerk	75—5—100 (Old) 60—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Clerks	40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) minimum at 45 p.m.	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 130
Junior Clerk	40—2—95 (Old) 40—1—70—2—80 (New)	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 130 (for matriculates) 4—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non matriculates)	Mechanics	50—2—80, 60—2—80	75—3—105
			Van Drivers	35—3—50	60—5/2—75
			Storeman	30—2—50	60—5/2—75
			Peon	13 p.m.	30—½—35
			Coolies		30—½—35
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT					
			Gazetted		
			Deputy Superintendent Civil Veterinary Deptt Delhi	200—15—275/15—470 (Old) 250—25—550/25—750 (New)	A for East Punjab Veterinary Service, Class II from time to time

DELHI ADMINISTRATION.—*contd.*

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT— <i>contd.</i>					
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Veterinary Surgeon.	Assistant 80—7—150/7—185—8—225 100—10—150/10—200/10—300 (New).	As for Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in E. Punjab from time to time.	Dairy Inspector	150—10—300	160—10—330
Veterinary Assistant	60 (Old)	As for Veterinary Assistants in the East Punjab from time to time.	Field Assistant	80—5—125	60—4—120—EB—4—150
Clerks	60—5—90 (New).		Assistant Dairy Surveyor	150—10—300	160—10—330
	10—1—70—2—80 (New).		Investigator	100—10—250	120—5—200—10/2—220
	40—5—60—5—80 (Unified scales). Minimum at Rs. 45.	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).	Fieldman	60—5—100	55—3—85—EB—4—125—130.
Peons	13	30—1—35.	Stenographer	80—5—130—6—160	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.	200—250—25—550/25—750 (Old).	(i) For East Punjab personnel, their grade pay plus 12½ per cent of pay as deputation allowance.	Dairy Development Office— <i>contd.</i>		
	200—15—275—15—470/15—500—20—600 (New).	(ii) For others:— 275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.	Dairy Inspector	150—10—300 .	160—10—330
	250—25—550—EB—25—750 with effect from 1st November 1945 plus special pay Rs. 100 p.m. or 20 per cent of basic pay whichever is less.		Field Assistant	80—5—125 .	60—4—120—EB—4—150
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Agricultural Assistant and Horticultural Assistant.	100—10—200/10—300 (Old).		Assistant Dairy Surveyor	150—10—300 .	160—10—330
	80—7—150/7—185—8—200 (New).		Investigator	100—10—250 .	120—5—200—10/2—220
	100—10—200/10—300 with effect from the 1st November 1945.	120—8—200—10/2—220.	Fieldman	60—5—100 .	55—3—85—EB—4—125—130.
Clerks	45—2—95 (Old).	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5	Stenographer	80—5—130—6—160 .	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.
	70—2—80 (New).	5—130 (for matriculates).	Typist	10—1—60—5—80, minimum at 45 p.m.	55—3—85—EB—4—125—130.
	60—5—80—3—100—10—120 (U.S.).	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).	Peons	14 p.m. .	30—1—35
Mukaddams	20—1—30/2—50 (Old).	40—2—60.	Chowkidars	13 p.m. .	30—1—35
	20—1—30/1—45 (New).		Mali	13 p.m. .	30—1—35
	30—1—40—2—60 with effect from 1st November 1945.		Sweeper	13 p.m. .	30—1—35
Beldars	14—1—17 (New).	30—1—35.	Bhisti	13 p.m. .	30—1—35
Peons	15 (Old).		Head-cum-Accounts clerk	60—5—100—10—120 plus cash allowance 10.	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.
Chowkidars	13 (New).	30—1—35.	DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES		
Forester	35—1—40 .	40—1—50—2—60.	<i>Gazetted</i>		
Forest Guards	25—1—30 .	30—1—35.	Deputy Warden of Fisheries	250—25—550/25—750 plus special pay of Rs. 100 or 20% of basic pay whichever is less.	As for Deputy Warden of Fisheries in the East Punjab.
Assistant-in-Charge	75—5—125 (Old).	80—5—120—EB—8—200	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>		
	60—4—100 (New).	—10/2—220.	Assistant Warden of Fisheries.	80—5—120/5—140 plus Rs. 25 S.P. plus Rs. 10 Fishery allowance.	As for Assistant Warden of Fisheries in the East Punjab plus special pay of Rs. 25/- plus Fisheries allowance of Rs. 15.
CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Assistant Registrar	250—25—550—EB—25—750 (Old).	(i) For East Punjab personnel, their grade pay plus 12½ per cent of pay as deputation allowance.	Poultry Expert	200—20—500 .	275—25—500—EB—30—650.
	200—15—275—EB—15—470—EB—15—600 (New).	(ii) For others:— 275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>		
	250—25—550—EB—25—750 with effect from 1st November 1945 plus special pay of Rs. 100 p.m. or 20 per cent of basic pay whichever is less.		Chief Poultry Inspector	150—10—250 initial pay at 200 p.m.	160—10—330
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Inspectors	100—7—170/8—250 (Old).		Poultry Inspector	100—10—150 .	120—8—200—10/2—220
	Grade I 190		Marketing Inspector	100—10—150 .	120—8—200—10/2—220
	Grade II 150		Farm Manager	150—10—220 .	160—10—330
	Grade III 110		Assistant Farm Manager	100—10—150 .	120—8—200—10/2—220
	Grade IV 80—5—100 (New).		Laboratory Assistant	40—5—80 .	60—4—120—EB—5—150
	100—7—170/8—250 with effect from 1st November 1945.	120—8—200—10/2—220.	OFFICE OF THE POULTRY EXPERT.		
Stenographer	60—4—100 .	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.	<i>Gazetted</i>		
Clerks	40—1—70—2—80.	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5	Poultry Expert	200—20—500 .	275—25—500—EB—30—650.
	40—1—70—2—80	5—130 (for matriculates).	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>		
	40—5—60—5—80 (U.S.) C Grade minimum of 45 p.m.	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).	Chief Poultry Inspector	150—10—250 initial pay at 200 p.m.	160—10—330
Peons	14 p.m.	30—1—35.	Poultry Inspector	100—10—150 .	120—8—200—10/2—220
Head Clerk	60—4—80—4—100 .	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.	Marketing Inspector	100—10—150 .	120—8—200—10/2—220
Accounts Clerk	60—4—80—4—100 .	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 .	Farm Manager	150—10—220 .	160—10—330
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Dairy Development Officer	300—25/650/35/1,000	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1,100—1,100—1,150.	Assistant Farm Manager	100—10—200/10—300 (Old).	100—8—140—10—300
Assistant Dairy Development Officer	200—15—350—20—650.	275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.	Supervisors	40—1—70—2—80 (New).	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates).
				40—5—60—5—80 (Unified scale) minimum 45/-.	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).
				18 p.m. .	30—1—35—105 (for non-matriculates).
			Accounts Clerks	75—5—125 (Old).	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130.
				60—4—100 (New).	
DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE AND MANURE					
<i>Non-Gazetted</i>					
Agricultural Assistant	100—10—200/10—300 (Old).	80—7—150/7—185—8—200 (New).	Agricultural Assistant	100—10—200/10—300 (Old).	100—8—140—10—300
				80—7—150/7—185—8—200 (New).	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates).
				100—10—200/10—300 (Old).	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).
				100—10—200/10—300 with effect from 1st Nov. 1945.	120—8—200—10/2—220
Mukaddams	20—1—30/2—50 (Old).	30—1—40—2—60 with effect from 1st Nov. 1945.	Mukaddams	20—1—30/2—50 (Old).	40—2—60

DELHI ADMINISTRATION—*contd*

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
<b>DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE AND MANURE—<i>contd</i></b>					
<i>Non Gazetted</i> — <i>contd</i>			<i>Gazetted</i>		
Labourers	10 p m fixed (including dearness allowance)	30—½—35	Provincial Motor Transport Controller cum Provincial Rationing Authority	If held by a PCS Officer 650—30—800 when held by PCS Scale or 650—30—800 which ever is elected held by a PCS Officer by such Officer 650—30—800 when held by Non-PCS Officer.	650—30—800 when held by Non-PCS Officer If held by a PCS Officer PCS Scale
Clerks	5—5—10 (Old) (0—4—80 4—100 (New))	{ 55—3—8—EB—4—120—5 —130 (for matriculates) 45—2—5—3—85—EB—4 —105 (for non-matriculates)	Licensing Officer	300—40—500—40—700—40 320—30—850 (Old PCS Scale) (New PCS Scale from the 1st Nov 1945) 300—30 510/30—600—40 —720/40—800—80	350—2—550 when held by Non-PCS Officer If held by a PCS Officer PCS Scale
Drivers	40 fixed	60 5/2—75	Area Rationing Authority	400 p m fixed	350 2—550 when held by Non-PCS Officer If held by a PCS Officer PCS Scale
Cleaners	25 fixed	30—½—35	Secretary to the Provincial Special pay Transport Authority		Special pay 100 p m to any of the above officers who may be appointed to the post in addition to his own
Chowkidars	13 fixed	30—½—35	<i>Non gazetted</i>		
<b>STAFF EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH REVISION OF RECORDS AND CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS</b>					
Inspector Consolidation of Holdings	100 fixed (Old) 80—5—100 (New)	{ 80 5—120 EB—8—100 —10/2—220	Superintendent Office of Provincial Motor Transport Controller	170 fixed	160—10—210
Sub Inspector Consolidation of Holdings	10 fixed (Old) 0—14—65 (New)	{ 60—4—120—EB—5—10	Gas Plant Inspector	160 2—10—210	160—7—180 EB—8—220
Consolidation Girdwars of Kitchens	10 (Old) 15 (New)	{ 55—3—4—EB—4—120—5 —130 (for matriculates) 45—2—3—8—EB—4 —105 (for non-matriculates) 35—1—0	Chief Inspector Provincial Rationing Authority Office	130 2—10—215	150—7—180 EB—8—220
Consolidation Patwaris Clerk	20 (N.W.) 0—1—0 1—20—65 (New)	{ 5—3—85 EB—4—120—5 —130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4 —105 (for non-matriculates)	Inspector Provincial Rationing Authority Office	80 5—140 (Old) 15—4—105—5—115 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
Peons	10	30—½—35	Assistants & Senior Clerks	70—5—100—5—125 (Old) 60—4—80—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
<b>LAND REVENUES</b>					
<b>(Land Record Department)</b>					
Naib Tehsildar	80—2—140 7—180 (Old) 125—5—185 7—230 with the East Punjab effect from 1st Nov 1940	As for Naib Tehsildars in 125—5—185 7—230 with the East Punjab effect from 1st Nov 1940	Stenographer	75—5—100—5—125 (Old) 60—4—80—4—100 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
Sadar Kanugo	75—5/2—100 (Old)	80—5—120—8—160	Clerks	45—2—85—2—95 (Old) 40—1—70—2—80 (New)	50—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates)
Naib Sadar Kanugo and Office Kanugo Special Kanugo	75—5/2—100 (New) 60 (Old) 65 (New)	{ 60—4—120—5—150	Clerks	35—1—65—2—75 (Old) 30—1—40—1—5—2—60 (New)	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non matriculates) Minimum at 40
Field Kanugo—Grade I	50 40 (Old)	{ 55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates)	Daftry	14—½—20	30—1—50
Field Kanugo—Grade II	50 45 (New)	{ 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for Non matriculates)	Peons	10	30—½—35
Patwaris—Grade I	26, 28—20 (Old)	35—1—50	Chowkidars	13 p m	30—½—35
Grade II	25, 1—35—45 (New)		Mahs	13 p m	30—½—35
Assistant Patwari	15 (Old) 20—1—25 (New)	30—½—35	Khalasis	13 p m	30—½—35
			Sweepers	13 p m	30—½—35
			Bhusties	13 p m	30—½—35

## AJMER MERWARA ADMINISTRATION

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE</b>					
Secretary to the Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner	27—2—500	300—25—500—EB—30— 650	Treasury Officer	300—20—400 250—20—450	AJMER TREASURY 250—20—400—EB—30— 700—EB—50—850 for PCS Officers only 275—25—500—EB—30— 650 for others
Stenographer to the Secretary to the Advisory Council	15—4—13—5—150+ P. 30 p m	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	<b>STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES</b>		
Superintendent	275—15—350	250—15—400	Stipendiary Magistrate	300—20—600—EB—40— 250—20—550—EB—25—750	250—25—400—EB—30— 700—EB—50—850 (U.P. Judicial Service scale)
Head Clerk	200—10—270 180—10—240	200—10—300	Class IV Service	12	30—½—35
Selection Grade Clerk	150—7—185 150—5—175	160—10—250	Rank mates (non-pensionable)	12	30—½—35
Upper Division Clerks (including Deputy Commissioner's Stenographer)	60—3—75—EB—4—95—6— 120—EB—6—150 55—4—75—EB—4—115— EB—4—135—5—150	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Medical Department		
Lower Division Clerk	40—2—60—EB—3—90 35—2—57—3—60—EB—3— 90	55—3—80—EB—4—125—5— 130	Head Clerk	150—7—185 150—5—175	160—10—250
Stenographer to the Officer on Special Duty	55—4—135	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220	Upper Division Clerk	60—3—75—4—15—5—120/6— 150 plus Rs 16 special pay to Accountant	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220
			Lower Division Clerk	40—2—60—3—90 35—2—57—3—90 EB at 60	55—3—80—EB—4—125— 5—130

## AJMER-MERWARA ADMINISTRATION Contd.—

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT								
Daftril	19—1/5—22 15—1/5—17.	35—1—50.						
Jamadar	18—1/10—20 18 Fixed.	35—1—50.	Asstt. Record Keeper	36—2—40				
Peons	14—1/10—16 15—1/10—17. 13—1/10—15.	80—4—85.	Ahmad Survey Amin. Moharrers.	36—2—40 26—1—34 25—1—34	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180 (Matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105—non-Matriculates.			
Trained Nurse	75—5—125 70—5—100.	100—5—125—6—180.	Tracers	25—1—34				
Compounders	18—20—25—30—35—40	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—180 (For those who possess the minimum qualification of Matriculation and/or have passed some professional test prescribed or recognised by the Government). 40—1—50—2—60 (for those who do not satisfy the above condition).	Bundle Lifters Jugadara to the Settlement Officer	18/- 18/-	35—1—50. 35—1—50.			
Untrained Nurses (Midwives)	25—1—40	40—1—50—2—60.	Daftaries	18/-	35—1—50.			
Ward Attendant	15 fixed..	80—4—85.	Orderly Peons	18/-	30—4—95.			
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, AJMER MERWARA								
Chief Inspector	200	200—10—260.	Peons	18/-	30—4—95.			
Senior Clerk	125—5—150	120—8—200—10/2—220.	Process Servers	18/-	30—4—85.			
Inspector	100	100—5—120—8—180.						
Upper Division Clerk	80—3—75—4—05—5—120 65—4—135—5—150 (Old)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	Teachers	05/- (Revised)	68—4—120—5—170 (for matriculates). 50—2—80—3—90 (For non-matriculates).			
Stenographer	60—3—75—4—95—5—120 55—4—135—5—160 (New)	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	Draftsman	40—2—00 (Revised)	60—4—120—EB—5—150.			
Sub-Inspector	60—3—75—4—95—5—120 6—150 (Old) 75 (New)	00—4—120.	Survey Instructor	55/-	60—4—120—EB—5—150.			
Lower Division Clerk	40—2—60—3—90 (Old) 35—2—57—3—90	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—180 (for matriculates) 45—2—65—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).	Peons	13/-	90—4—85.			
Lifter	18	35—1—50.						
on	18	80—4—95.						
Weekly Holidays Inspector	60—4—100—5—120.	80—5—120—EB—8—160.	SUBORDINATE REVENUE SERVICE					
MOTOR SPIRIT RATIONING SCHEME								
Inspector of Police	220/-	Same scale as in the U.P. If the incumbent of the post is drawn from U.P. Government.	Tahsildars					
Upper Division Clerk	65—4—115—5—160.	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	First Grade	800 (Old) 250 (Revised)				
Lower Division Clerk	35—2—55—3—100	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).	Second Grade	240 (Old) 200 (Revised)				
Peons	18/-	35—1—50.	Third Grade	150 (Old) 100 (Revised)	United Provinces Scales applicable to corresponding posts.			
Hawaldar	18/-	30—4—85.						
h.	12/-	30—4—85.						
SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT								
Lead Clerk	120—5—185	160—10—200.	Registrar Girdawar	60 (Old) 60 (Revised)	60—5/2—75—3—105			
Chief Reader-Cum-Stenographer to the Settlement Officer	100—5—115	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	Girdawars					
Peons	85—5—100	80—5—120—EB—8—160.	First Grade	50 (Old) 50 (Revised)				
azir	70—5—85	80—5—120	Second Grade	45 (Old) 45 (Revised)	50—2—80—5/2—75.			
urvey Expert	70/-	80—5—120.	Third Grade	35 (Old) 35 (Revised)				
Leader-Cum-Stenographer to the Assistant Settlement Officer	65—2—80	80—5—120.	Nalb Registrar Girdawars	80 (Old) 80 (Revised) English Knowledge Allowance at Rs. 5 P.M.	50—2—80—5/2—75			
Record Keeper	60—2—70	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—180.						
Leader to the Assistant Record Officer	50—2—70	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—180.						
Ullah Office Clerks	40—2—60	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130.						
Munsharim	40—2—60							
raftsman	40—2—60	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (Matriculates)						
al Almads	40—2—60	55—3—85—EB—4—105 (Non-matriculates)						
eld Inspector	40—2—60							
oil Classifiers	40—50—55							
ab Munsarims	30—2—40							
ab Nazir	30—2—40							
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT								
Veterinary Surgeon			Veterinary Assistant	80—5—100	100—8—140—10—170—EB—10—280.			
FOREST DEPARTMENT								
Divisional Forest Officer			Forest Ranger	800—20—900—50—1,000 (Revised)	Same as for U.P. Divisional Forest Officer.			
Forest Ranger			Deputy Ranger	100—10—250	Same as for U.P. Forest Ranger.			
Forester I Grade			Forester II Grade	10, 35, 25 (Old)	Same as U.P. Forester.			
Forester III Grade			Forester III Grade	40, 30, 20 (Revised)				
Arboriculture Clerk			Arboriculture Clerk	40—2—60/3—00 (Old) 35—2—57—3—60/3—00 (Revised)	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—180 (for matriculates) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates)			

## AJMER-MERWARA ADMINISTRATIONS.—contd.

Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Name of Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>FOREST DEPARTMENT</b>					
Arboriculture Daroga	30—2—42/8—60 (Revised)	65—9—85—EB—4—125—5—130. (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates).			
Assistant Daroga	30/- (Revised)	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—106.			
Bango Clerk	20—1—85 (Old)				
Depot Moharer	20—1—85 (Revised)	40—1—50—2—60.			
Forest Guard I Grade	19, 18, 18 (Old.)				
Forest Guard II Grade	18, 15, 12 (Revised)	30—4—35.			
Forest Guard III Grade					
Head Mall	30/- (Old.) 30/- (Revised.)	40—1—50—2—60.			
Mall Arboriculture	22/- (Old.) 22/- (Revised.)	35—1—50.			
Other Malls	14—16 (Old.) 18—18 (Revised.)	80—4—35.			
Peons	14—1/10—16 (Old.)				
Orderlies	18—1/10—18 (Revised)	30—4—35.			
Dak-runners	12—13 (Old.) 12—13 (Revised)	80—4—35.			
Head Clerk	60—8—75/4—95—5—120/6—150 (Old.) 55—4—185/5—150 (Revised)	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.			
Upper Division Clerk	60—3—75/4—05—5—120/6—150 (Old.) 56—4—135/5—150 (Revised)	80—5—120—EB—8—10/2—220.			
Lower Division Clerk	40—2—00/8—90 (Old.) 35—2—57—3—60/8—90 (Revised.)	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			
<b>CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT</b>					
Registrar Co-operative Societies	220—15—400—20—500 (Old.) 220—15—400—20—500 (Revised.)	275—25—500—EB—30—650 and in case the post is filled by an Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies U.P. he will be allowed his grade pay plus 124% of his basic pay as deputation allowance.			
Inspectors	100, 150, 200, 250 (Old.) 80—5—130—8—190 (Revised)	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
<b>MARKETING OFFICE</b>					
Assistant Marketing Officer	125—5—150 (Revised)	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
Marketing Inspector	60—4—80 (Revised.)	80—5—120—EB—8—160.			
Mohrkar	25/- (Revised.)	40—1—50—2—60.			
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE</b>					
Rural Development Officer	200—15—380—20—600 (Revised.)	275—25—500—EB—30—650.			
Agricultural Officer	200—15—350—20—650 (Revised.)	275—25—500—EB—30—650—50—800.			
Senior Graduate Assistant	100—5—125 (Revised.)	100—5—130—8—900—10/2—220.			
Farm Superintendents	60—4—80 80—5—160 with an initial pay of 100/-.	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
Graduate Agricultural Assistant	80—5—160 (Revised.) To start on 100/-.	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.			
Agricultural Assistants (Non-graduates)	40—2—60 (Revised)	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			
Supervisors	20—2—40.	40—1—50—2—60.			
Assistant Supervisors	15—1—20 (Revised)	35—1—50.			
Malls	10, 12 (Revised)	80—4—35.			
<b>SCHEME FOR SINKING AND DEEPENING OF WELLS IN AJMER-MERWARA</b>					
Agricultural Engineer	200—12—320—15—500 (Revised.)	275—25—500—EB—30—650.			
Nab Tehsildar	Two on 80/- One on 100/- (Revised.)	As for Nab Tehsildar if U.P.			
Well Inspector	80—5—160 to start on 100/- (Revised.)	100—5—125—8—165—EB—6—185.			
Well Supervisors	40—2—60 (Revised)	60—5/2—75.			
Drivers	Five on 40—2—80 One on 60—4—80 (Revised)	60—5/2—75.			
Mitries Party 1/C	125—5—150. (Revised.)	125—6—185.			
Mitry Drivers	80—5—100 (Revised)	90—5—120.			
Mitries	60—4—80 (Revised)	75—8—105.			
Workshop Mechanic	125—5—150 (Revised)	125—6—185.			
Cleaners	20—2—30 (Revised)	30—4—35.			
<b>ENCOURAGEMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CULTIVATION SCHEME</b>					
Horticulturist	200—12—320—15—500 (Revised)	275—25—500—EB—30—650.			
Head Mall	90/- (Revised)	40—1—50—2—60.			
Malls	13—16 (Revised)	80—4—35.			
<b>SCHEME FOR COMPOSTING REFUSE INTO MANURE ON BANGALORE PROCESS</b>					
Assistant Biochemist	125—10—185 (Revised)	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
Propaganda Assistant	40—2—60	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			
Motor Drivers	40—2—60	60—5/2—75.			
Cleaners	20/- (Revised.)	30—4—35.			
<b>SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED WHEAT SEEDS</b>					
Senior Inspector	150—10—250 (Revised.)	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
Inspector	80—5—160 with initial start on 100/- (Revised.)	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.			
Store keepers	40—2—60 (Revised.)	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130.			
Store-keepers	60—4—80 (Revised)	60—4—80 (Revised)			
Weighmen	12/- (Revised.)	30—4—35.			
<b>SCHEME FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEEDS AND CROPS FOR PLANT DISEASES</b>					
Plant Protection Assistant	160—10—330 (Revised)	160—10—330.			
Kamdaras	40—1—60—2—60 (Revised)	40—1—60—2—60.			
<b>SCHEME FOR THE PHADEKA GRASS HOPPERS</b>					
<i>Gazetted</i>					
Assistant Entomologist non-Gazetted	200—15—850—20—650	275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.			
Field Assistant	75—5—100 (Revised)	60—4—120—EB—8—150.			
Kamdaras	40—1—50—2—60 (Revised)	40—1—50—2—60.			
Laboratory Keeper	25—1—80 (Revised)	35—1—50.			
<b>STAFF AND TRAINING</b>					
Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture	200—12—320—15—500 (Revised.)	275—25—500—EB—30—650 and in case the post is filled by an Assistant Director of Agriculture U.P. he will be allowed his grade pay plus 124% of his basic pay as deputation allowance.			
<b>DRY FARMING SCHEME</b>					
Agricultural Assistant	80—5—160 with initial pay at 100 (Revised)	80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.			
Supervisory	20—2—40	40—1—50—2—60.			
Malls	10	30—4—35.			
<b>OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>					
Director of Agricultural Animal Husbandry	900—50—1,200	800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.			
Veterinary Disease Investigation Officer, Rajputana	250—20—650	275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.			
Poultry Development Officer, Ajmer-Merwara	200—20—500	275—25—500—EB—30—650.			
Gowshala Development Officer, Ajmer-Merwara	200—20—500	275—25—500—EB—30—650.			
Live Stock Inspector, Ajmer-Merwara	100—5—150—10—200	100—8—140—10—170—EB—10—230.			
Laboratory Assistant	30—2—40	40—1—50—2—60.			
Propaganda Assistant	40—2—60	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			
Compounders Veterinary Hospital, Ajmer	25—1—35	35—8—85—EB—4—125—5—130 for those who are either matriculated or have passed some test prescribed by Government and 40—1—50—2—60 for others.			
Compounders Veterinary dispensaries Nasirabad, Beawar, and Kohri	35—1—35				
Poultry Assistant	40—2—60	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105.			
Stockmen	25—1—35	35—1—50.			
Dresser	20—1—25	35—1—50.			
Superintendent, Poultry Farm, Ajmer	80—5—160 with initial start of 100	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
Superintendent, Sheep and Goat Farm, Pangan	80—5—160 with initial start of 100	120—8—200—10/2—220.			
<b>POULTRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME</b>					
Milkkeeper	25—2—57/3—90 with starting pay 45.	55—3—35—EB—4—125—5—130.			
Poultry Development Assistant	45—3—90 and 40—2—60	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			
Farm Manager	100—10—300	160—10—380.			
<b>GOWSHALA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME</b>					
Gowshala Development Assistants	45—3—90	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 (for matriculates.) 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (for non-matriculates.)			

## COORG ADMINISTRATION

Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS					
Clerk	60—2½—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	65—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates).	Forest Rangers	80—5—100—110—5—130— 140—5—160—5—185—5 —210—5—225— (EB at 100, 130, 160, 185 and 210).	
Clerk	30—2—40—1—50 30—2½—50 30—2—50	45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates).		1 on 200 1 on 175 1 on 150 1 on 130 2 on 75—5/2—90—10/2— —110.	Same as for Madras Forest Rangers.
COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT					
Executive Engineer*	Grade pay of Assistant Engineers of the Madras Engineering Service plus a Special pay of 75/- p.m.	Grade of pay of Assistant Engineers of the Madras Engineering Service plus a Special pay of 75 p.m.			
Assistant Engineer (Temporary)	Fixed at 250/- and 200/-	275—25—500—EB—80— 500.	Foresters	1 on 190 1 on 165 1 on 140 1 on 125 3 on 75—5/2—90—7½— 105.	
Executive Personal Assistant.	110—10/2—100 plus a special pay of 30 p.m.	100—8—140—10—300.		2 on 52 2 on 45½ 4 on 40 5 on 35 5 on 30	
Subordinates (Upper)	70—10/2—150 plus a special pay of 30 p.m.	100—5—150—10—250.		2 on 47	
Subordinates (Lower)	100—10/2—160 70—10/2—150 50—2½—75—E.B.—2½—100	70—2—90—3—120.		2 on 40 4 on 38 5 on 32 5 on 28	Same as for Madras Foresters.
Mechanical Foreman	75—5/2—100 60—5—120—8—200.	100—5—150.		2 on 45	
Head Draughtsman	50—10/2—150 50—8/2—110	120—5—150		2 on 40	
Assistant Draughtsman	50—2½—75—E.B.—2½—100	70—2—90—3—120.		4 on 36	
Tracer	50—4/2—90 40—2—60 80—2/2—50	35—1—55.		5 on 32	
Divisional Accountant	28—2/2—42—1/2—45. 100—10—270—30/5—300 80—8—200—25/5—225	100 (Prob.) 130—10—250— E.B.—15—335.	Forest Guards	5 on 28 8 on 24 12 on 21 24 on 18 33 on 15	
Clerk	75—5—100 60—5/2—100	80—5—120—E.B.—9—200 10/2—220. 65—3—85—E.B.—4—125 5—130 (for matricula- tes). 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates) plus special pay of 20 p.m.		6 on 23 12 on 20 24 on 17 33 on 15	Same as for Madras Forest Guards.
Head Clerk (Sub-Division)	75	65—3—85—E.B.—4—125 5—130 (for matricula- tes). 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates) plus special pay of 20 p.m.	Draughtsman	60—1—70 55—2/2—65 50—2—40—1—50—EB at 40	60—4—120—EB—5—150.
Clerks	50—2½—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125 5—130 (for matricula- tes). 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates).	Nad Clerk	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matricula- tes). 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matricu- lates).	
Clerks	80—2—40—1—50 (E.B. at 40) 30—2/2—50 (E.B. at 40)	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (Matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (non-matricu- lates).	Peons	14, 14. 18 for first 10 years. 18 thereafter.	30—4—35.
Store-Keepers	50—2½—75 (plus spl. pay 3 p.m.) 50—2½—75 (plus spl. pay 8 p.m.)	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—130 (Matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—E.B.— 4—105 (non-matricu- lates)	Shanbogs	30—2—40—1—50 (EB at 40)	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matricula- tes).
Peons	14/ 13 for first 10 years 14 thereafter	80—4—35	Parpathigars	75—5—100 75—5/2—100. 55—5/2—85. 125—5—150	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matricu- lates). 80—5—120—EB—8—160.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT					
Head Clerk	50—2½—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for Matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—EB— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates) (plus special pay 20 for Head Clerk.)	Personal Assistant to the Chief Forest Officer.	100—8/2—140. 80—5—100—110—6—180— 140—5—160—5—185—5 —210—5—225 (EB at 100, 130, 160, 185 and 210). (Plus a special pay of Rs. 30 per mem- ber).	240—10—300.
Clerks	80—2—40—EB—1/50 30—2/2—50—EB at 40	160—7—185—8—225.		200. (Special pay of Rs. 50) 100. (Special pay of Rs. 50)	
Matron	80—2—90 75—2½—85.	150—7—185—8—225.	Head Clerk	75—5—100 75—5/2—100. 60—5/2—100.	80—5—120—8—200— 10/2—220.
Senior Nurse	80—2—90 75—2½—85.	100—5—125—8—185.	Accountant	100—5—125 75—5/2—100 60—5/2—100	80—5—120—BB—8—200— 10/2—220.
Nurse	80—2—90 60—2/2—80	(Trained). 40—1—50—8—80. (Untrained.)	Assistant Accountant	60—2—75 50—2—75/50—2—70	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—EB— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates).
Nurses	30—2—50 28—3/2—87—4/2—45 30—2/2—42—3/2—45 30—2/2—42—3/2—45 30—2/2—42—3/2—45	40—1—50—8—80. (Trained). 40—1—50—8—80. (Untrained.)	Clerks	50—2—80 50—2—80 50—2—75/2—70	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—EB— 4—105 (for non-matri- culates).
Compounders	30—1/2—35—5/2—40 28—1/2—40.	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for those who possess the minimum qualification of matricu- lation and/or have passed some professional test prescribed or recognized by the Govt., 40—1—50— 2—60 (for those who do not satisfy the above condition).	Clerks	30—2—40—1—50 (EB at 40). 30—2/2—50 (EB at 40)	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matricu- lates).
Peons	14 13 for the first 10 years. 14 thereafter.	30—4—35.	Peons	14, 14. 18 for first 10 years; 18 thereafter.	30—4—35.
MALARIA ORGANISATION ESTABLISHMENT.					
Malaria Officer	350—20—550—25—600	350—25—500—EB—80— 710.	Duffadars	17/17/17	80—4—35.
Anti-Malaria Assistant	270—15—360—20—400	250—10—300—15—450— 25/2—500.	Agricultural Officer	190—25/2—240—30/2—480 —40/2—560.	275—25—500—EB—80— 650.
Assistant Entomologist	125—5—200	125—6—185—8—225.	Agricultural Demonstrators	80—4—120 55—5/2—100	80—5—120—BB—8—200— 10/2—220.
Overseer	70—5—150—10—200	100—8—140—10—200.	Instructor in Bee Culture	50—2—75 50—2—75/2—75	80—5—120—BB—8—180.
Clerk	80—5—100—EB—10—120	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5	Fieldman	90—3/2—48	40—1—50—1—60.
Clerk	45—5—60—5—80	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5 —130.	Head Clerk	50—2—75 50—2—75/2—70	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates).
Laboratory Assistants	50—5—100	60—5/2—75—3—105.	Clerks	30—2—40—1—50 (EB at 40). 30—2/2—50 (EB at 40)	45—2—55—3—85—EB— 4—105 (for non-matricu- lates) (plus special pay 20 for Head Clerk).
Insect Collectors	40—2—60	60—5/2—75.	Peons	14, 14. 18 for first 10 years. 18 thereafter.	30—4—35.
Mechanic	75—5—100	75—8—105.	OO-OFFERATIVE DEPARTMENT		
Driver	35—8—50	40—2—60.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	230—15/2—350 650.	275—25—500—EB—80
Peons	18—1/5—14—1/10—15	30—4—35.			
LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT					
Surveyors	40—2—80 40—2/2—60	60—4—120—EB—5—160			
Surveyors	80—2—40—1—50 (EB at 40—1/2—2/2—60)	60—4—120—EB—5—160.			
Draughtsman	40—2—60 40—2/2—50	60—4—120—EB—5—160			

\*The post is borne on the cadre of Assistant Engineer of the Madras Engineering Service.

## COORG ADMINISTRATION—contd.

Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT—contd.						
Co-operative (Senior). Inspectors	60—2—80 60—2/2—80.	80—5—120—EB—8—160	Head Clerk	50—2—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	50—2—75 50—2½—70 50—2½—70	
Co-operative (Junior). Inspectors	40—2—60 40—2/2—60.	60—4—120—EB—6—160	Clerk	30—2/2—50 (EB at 40)	30—2/2—50 (EB at 40)	
Head Clerk	50—2—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	55—8—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates)	Peons	14—14 13 for first 10 years. 14 thereafter.	55—8—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates)	
Clerk for Comparing work	50—2½—75 50—2½—70	45—2—55—8—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matriculates) (plus special pay 20 for Head Clerk).	Fruit Development Scheme.	190—25/2—240—30/2—480 —40/2—560.	190—25/2—240—30/2—480 —40/2—560.	
Clerks	30—2—40—1—50 (EB at 40) 80—2/2—50 (EB at 40)	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5 —130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55—8—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matriculates).	Process Serving Establishment.	20—1—30 19—2/2—28—1/2—28, 20—4—25.	20—1—30 19—2/2—28—1/2—28, 20—4—25.	
Airy Officer	100—5—150	14—10—250.	Process Servers	15—1—20 14—4—19.	15—1—20 14—4—19.	
VETERINARY (LIVESTOCK) DEPARTMENT						
Chief Veterinary Officer	170—10—250 175—15/2—250.	260—15—440—20—500	Peons	14—14 13 for first 10 years. 14 thereafter.	30—4—85.	
Veterinary Surgeon. Assistant	75—7½—105—10/2—150 75—7½—105—10/2—150	100—8—140—10—170— EB—10—230 (Medical graduate will start on 150 p.m.)	Motor Vehicles Taxation Staff		Motor Vehicles Taxation Staff	
Compounders	30—2—4—40.	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5 —130, for those who are either Matriculates or have passed some test prescribed or recognised by Government and others.	Clerk	50—2—75 50—2½—75 50—2½—70	55—8—85—EB—4—125— 5—130 (for matriculates). 45—2—55—8—85—EB—4— 105 (for non-matriculates).	
Traffic Inspector (Inspector, Motor Vehicles Branch).	150—10—200 150—10/2—200.	150—10—200 150—10/2—200.	Traffic Inspector (Inspector, Motor Vehicles Branch).	150—10—200 150—10/2—200.	160—10—250.	

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Name of post	Existing scale.	Prescribed scale	Name of post	Existing scale	Prescribed scale'	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Chief Commissioner's Office</i>						
Stenographer	100—10—200 plus 20 special pay.	180—10—380 (Steno to C.C.)	Supply Department (Temporary)			
Superintendent	—	260—15—400.	Storekeepers	120—15—300	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	
Settlement Clerical Establishment			Weighman	20—1—25	80—4—85.	
Upper Division Clerk	120—15—300 100—12—244	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220. 160—10—230 for Head Clerk.	Butchers	40—1—50	85—1—50.	
Lower Grade Clerks	40—5—60—EB—5—140— —EB—10—200. 85—4—67—EB—4—115— 8—155.	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5 —130.	Milkers	40—1—55 for Imported recruits	85—1—50.	
Typists	95—4—115	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5—180	30—1—40 for Local recruits			
Non-typist	60—5—100—10—120 plus 20 Steno allowance.	55—8—85—EB—4—115—5—180 20 Steno allowance.	Milk Recorders	45	85—1—50	
Press Establishment			Buttermen	30	85—1—50.	
Foreman	125—4—165—5—200	150—10—280.	Separator Machineman	50	40—1—50—2—60.	
Compositors	40—2—50—5—75,	40—1—50—2—60.	Grooman	25	30—4—35.	
Proof Reader	100—5—150	100—5—125—6—155—EB— —6—185.	Agricultural Overseer	60—4—100	60—4—120—EB—6—160	
Copy Holder	50—5—75	60—5/2—75.	Jamadar	40—2—80	85—1—50.	
Distributors	40—2—50	40—1—50—2—60.	Supervisor for Transport	45—2—75	40—1—50—2—60.	
Hand Pressman	50—2—60	40—1—50—2—60.	Treasury (Permanent)		Treasury (Permanent)	
Inker	40—2—50	35—1—50.	Treasurer	150	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	
Fly Boy	80—2—40	30—4—35.	Shroff	60—4—80	55—8—85—EB—4—125—5 —130 (Matric.).	
Blinder	30—1—40—2—50	50—2—60.		65—2—70	45—2—55—8—85—EB—4— 105 (non-Matric.).	
<i>Settlement Class IV Establishment (Permanent)</i>						
Jamadar	22—4—25—1—80	35—1—50.	Shipping Department (Permanent)			
Jamadar	20—4—26	35—1—50.	Ship Tally Clerks	35—4—115—8—155	55—8—85—EB—4—125	
Dafadar	10	80—4—35.	Shore Tally Clerks	35—4—116—8—155	45—2—55—8—85—EB—4— 105 (non Matric.)	
Dafadar	15—4—20—1—30	35—1—50.	Jail Department (Permanent)		Jail Department (Permanent)	
Peons	14—1/5—16	30—4—35.	Jailor	200—12—320	200—10—260—EB—15— 400.	
<i>Telephone Operators (Temporary)</i>			Chief Head Warden	40—1—50 + 30 Special pay	60—4—120.	
Operators	24	35—1—50.	Lead Warders	25—1—35 + 15 Special pay	40—1—50—2—60.	
<i>Supply Department (Permanent)</i>			Warders	17—1/3—20 + special pay 10	35—1—50.	
				18—1/3—19 special pay 9.		
Supply Officer	Pay of rank plus Rs 250/— special pay	P.C.S Officer If not P.C.S Officer then 350—350—380— —380—30—590—EB—30— —770—40—850.	Medical Department (Permanent)		Medical Department (Permanent)	
Manager Dairy Farm	100—5—150—10—250	100—8—140—10—200—EB— —10—300.	Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer	800—10—400—20—600 + 100 special pay.	850—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800.	
Foreman	50—8—80	55—8—85—EB—4—125— —5—130.	Lady Medical Officer	800—10—400—20—600	275—25—500—EB—30— 650.	
Calf Attendant	20—1—40	30—4—35.	Assistant Surgeon Grade I	800—10—400—20—600 Ra. 50 special pay.	260—15—440—20—500.	
Veterinary Assistant	100—5—120—8—160 New Scale.	100—5—125—6—155—EB— —6—185.	Principal Matron	300—10—400—20—500 + Rs. 100 p. a. Uniform Allowance.	800—20—400—25—450 + Rs. 100 p. a. Uniform Allowance.	
		180—10—200 (Old Scale).	Nursing Sisters	200—10—240—15/3—350 + 100 P. A. Uniform allow. + 15 special pay + 75 P. M. as Messing etc.	200—10—800 plus existing allowances.	
Compounders	28—1—28	40—1—50—2—60.				
Meat Munshi	25	35—1—50.				
Head Weighman	25—2—85	35—1—50.				

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.—*contd.*

Name of post	Existing scales	Prescribed scales	Name of post	Existing scales	Prescribed scales			
<b>Medical Department (Permanent)—<i>contd.</i></b>								
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
Assistant Surgeon Grade II.	125—5—150—10—250	100—8—140—10—170—EB —10—230. 55—3—45—4—105 40—1—50—2—60	Assistant Engineer Electrical	450—25—750	275—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800.			
Head Compounder	60—2½—75	55—3—45—4—125—5— 130 for matros and qualified.	Electrical Overseer	75—5—150—10—200	100—8—140—10—800.			
Compounder	60—1—60	35—1—50.	Asstt. Engine Driver	60	60—5/2—75.			
Senior Male Nurses	75—2½—100	100—5—125—6—185.	Storekeepers	85—4—115—8—155	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5 —130.			
Junior Male Nurses	50—1—60	35—1—50.	Gate Keepers	15—1—20—1—80	80—1—45.			
Pupil Compounder	30	85—1—50.	Tarawallas	14 p.m.	30—1—85.			
Senior Ayahs	30—1—40	35—1—50.	Tractor Driver	80—2½—90—5—101	75—8—105.			
Ayahs	25—1—35	30—1—35.	<i>Marine Department daily Rated personnel.</i>					
Lab. Assistant	50—1—60	40—2—60—5/2—75 (If non matro). 60—4—120, if matro.	Sailor Board Attendant	1/8 to 2/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75.			
Operation Attendant, Theatre	60—2½—75	40—2—60—5/2—75 (If non matro). 60—4—120, if Matric	Wireman	2 to 2/8 per day	60—5/2—75.			
<i>Public Health Department.</i>								
Medical Officer	800—10—400—20—800	200—15—440—20—500.	Pump Driver	1/2 per day	35—1—50.			
Public Health Sanitary Inspector	100—4—120—5—180	150—7—185—8—225.	Assistant Pump Driver	1 per day	80—1—85.			
Malaria Inspector	100—4—120—5—180	100—5—125—6—155—EB —8—225.	Motor Readers	1/8 to 2/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75.			
Health Visitors	300—10—450	150—7—185—8—225.	Meter Mechanic	2 to 4	60—5/2—75—75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Midwives	75—2½—100	100—5—125—6—185.	Refrigerator Mechanic	75—2½—90	75—3—105.			
<i>Medical Department (Daily Rated).</i>								
Head Cook	80	75—3—105.	Oilman	1 to 1/4 per day	35—1—50.			
Cooks	20	85—1—50.	Chargeman of Fitters	4 to 10 per day				
Barbers	20	85—1—50.	Chargeman of Carpenters	4 to 10 per day				
Ward Boys	15—1—20	80—1—35.	Chargeman of Mechanics	4 to 10 per day				
Bhisties	20	80—1—35.	Chargeman of Labourers	4 to 10 per day				
Labourers	15	80—1—35.	Fitters	1/8 to 4/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105.			
Tallowas	80	40—1—50—2—60	Carpenters (Joiners)	1/8 to 8/12 per day	60—5/2—75, 75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Parawallas	15	80—1—35.	Machine Turners	1/8 to 4 per day	60—5/2—75, 75—8—105			
Gardners	15	80—1—35.	Hammerman	1/4 to 1/12 per day	35—1—50, 40—1—50—2— 60.			
Dhobies	20	85—1—50.	Tin Smith	1/8 to 8/12 per day	40—1—50—2—60, 40—2— 60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
<i>Deputy Commissioner's Office (Permanent).</i>								
Revenue Assistant Com. missioner.	250—20—710—80—800 + 75 special pay.	275—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800.	Boiler Maker	2 to 4/12 per day	60—4—120—EB—5—150— 5—10—160.			
Assistant Commissioner Nicobar.	400—20—500+20 per cent. 400—25—500 or P.C.S. Officer Grade pay.		Welders	1/8 to 3/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105.			
Patwaris	30—2—60	40—2—60—5/2—75.	Shipwrights	2 to 4 per day.	60—5/2—75, 75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Choudharies	20—1—25	85—1—50.	Armature Winders	8 to 4/8 per day	90—5—120.			
	12		Black Smith	1/8 to 3/2 per day	40—2—60, 75—8—105			
Chowkidars	14—1/5—16	80—1—35.	Boat Builders	1/8 to 8 per day				
	10		Sail Makers	1/8 to 8 per day				
<i>Deputy Commissioner's Office (Temporary).</i>			Painters	1/8 to 8/8 per day				
Tahsildars	120—15—300	180—10—250—15—325. ■	Copper Smiths	1/8 to 4 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105 and 90—5—120.			
<i>Rationing Department.</i>			Moulders	2/10 to 4/8 per day	60—5/2—75, 75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Rationing Officer	800—20—400	800—20—400.	Crane Drivers	2/8 to 4 per day	75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Deputy Rationing Officer	210—10—250	200—10—250.	Rivellers	1/8 to 3 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75.			
Head Clerk	100—8—140	80—5—120—EB—8—200 10/2—220.	Rivet Masters	1 to 1/8 per day	35—1—50, 40—1—50—2— 60.			
Accountant	100—8—140	80—5—120—EB—8—200 10/2—220.	Plasterers	2/4 to 3/8 per day	60—5/2—75, 75—8—105.			
Rationing Inspectors	100—8—140	80—5—120—EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	Pattern Makers	1/8 to 8/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105.			
Rationing Clerks	35—4—116	55—3—85—EB—4—125 —180 (Matro). 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (Non-matro). ■	Electric Fitters	1/8 to 4 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75, 75—8—105, and 90—5—120.			
Typists	60—5—100	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5 —180 (Matro). 45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— 105 (Non-matro).	Chargeeman of Motor Mechanics	4 to 10 per day	120—10—300			
<i>Marine Department.</i>			Motor Mechanics	2 to 4 per day	60—4—120.			
Transport Officer	170—10—300 (Old scale)	180—10—250—EB—10— 800—15—300.	Motor Drivers	1/8 to 2/8 per day	40—2—60, 60—5/2—75.			
Master Serang	90—10—180 (New Scale)	100—5—125—6—155—EB —6—185.	Tyre Repairs	4 per day	90—5—120.			
Serangs	70—3—91	75—8—105.	■■■■■	1/8 per day	40—1—50—2—60.			
Seamournales	40—2—60	40—2—60.	Grasers	1/4 to 1/12 per day	25—1—50, 40—1—50—2— 60.			
Tindals	50	60—5/2—75.	Engine Driver Workshop	1/8 to 4/8 per day	40—2—60, 75—8—105, 90—5—120.			
Engine Drivers	75—2½—90	75—8—105.	Power House Mechanic	2 per day	60—5/2—75.			
Chief Engine Driver	100—10—190	100—5—125—5—155—EB —6—185.	Time Keeper	1/12 per day	40—2—60. ■			
Assistant Engineer and Harbour Master	450—25—750	275—25—500—EB—30— 650—EB—30—800.						

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—contd.

Name of Post	Existing Scales	Prescribed Scales
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Education Department (Permanent).</i>		
Head Master . . .	250—10—350 . . .	300—20—400. <sup>6</sup>
High School Teachers . . .	150—10—260 (Old) . . . 80—4—120—5—155—7½— 200 (New).	80—5—120—8—200—1 —300 (Initial pay for BA BJS, BSC, BTB, MA BTB, MSc., BTB, 120).
Middle School Teachers . . .	80—5—150 (Old)	{ (1) 50—2—60—3—90 (Non-matric trained). (2) 68—4—120—5—170 (Matric Trained).
Ordinary Scale Teachers . . .	80—5—120—(Now) 70—4—98 (Old)	
Lower Scale Teachers . . .	50—3—95—4—115 (New) 30—3—75 (Old).	{ 30—1—40—2—00.
Primary School Teachers . . .	40—2—70 . . .	85—1—40—2—60 (Untrained). 50—2—60—3—90 (Trained non-matric). 68—4—120—5—170 (Train- ed Matrics).
Persian Teachers . . .	100—150 . . .	80—5—120—9—200—10/2— —220 (For trained gra- duates). 68—4—120—5—170 (Train- ed Intermediates). 55—3—85—EB—4—125— 180 (Matric untrained)
Physical Instructor . . .	80—4—120—5—155—7½— 200.	80—5—120—8—200—10/2— —220 (for trained graduates). 68—4—120—5—170 (for trained matrics). 55—3—85—EB—4—125— 180 (Matric untrained)
<i>Andaman Labour Force.</i>		
Labour Officer . . .	600 p.m. . . .	500—30—800.
Sub. Divl. Officer . . .	200—15—320—EB—20— 400.	200—15—320—EB—20— 400.
Overseers . . .	60 p.m. . . .	60—5/2—75.
Head Workers . . .	30 p.m. . . .	35—1—50.
Labourers . . .	17 p.m. . . .	30—4—35.
Masons Carpenters Blacksmiths . . .	2 per day 2 per day 2 per day . . .	{ Junior 40—2—60. Senior 60—5/2—75.
Bull Dozer driver . . .	80 p.m. . . .	75—3—105.
Tractor Driver . . .	75 p.m. . . .	75—3—105.
Higher Grade Clerk . . .	120—15—300 (Old) 100—12—244 (New).	80—5—120—EB—8—200— —10/2—220.
Lower Grade Clerk . . .	40—5—140—10—200 (Old) 35—4—115—8—156 (New).	55—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 180.
Munshies . . .	80 p.m. . . .	40—2—60.
<i>Police Department. (Permanent).</i>		
Inspectors . . .	250—7½—325—7½—400	
Sub-Inspectors . . .	120—5—180—6—180	
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors . . .	80—2—90—2—100	{ Under Consideration.
Head Constables . . .	40—1—45—1—50—1—55	55—5/2—75.
L/Head Constable . . .	38—1/3—46 . . .	40—1—50—2—60.
Constables-Selection Grade	38—1/3—41 . . .	35—1—50.
Constables . . .	Enlistment 30 After 8 years 31 After 10 years 32 After 17 years 33	{ 35—1—50.
<i>Agriculture Department.</i>		
Agriculture Officer . . .	800—25—875 . . .	275—25—500—EB—30— 650 (Non P. C. S.) P. C. S. scale for P. C. S. Officers.
Fieldman . . .	85—5—150 . . .	65—3—85—EB—4—125—5— 180.
Fieldman and Clerk . . .	40—5—140—10—200 . . .	55—3—85—EB—4—125— 5—180.
<i>Societies on Co-operative Basis.</i>		
Supervisor, Penam Hinong, 36 fixed Car Nicobar . . .	. . .	45—2—55—3—85—EB— —105.

## PANTH PIPLODA ADMINISTRATION.

	Rs.	Rs.
Agent to the Treasurer . . .	20 (fixed) . . .	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4— —105.

B. L. BATRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th September 1949

No. F.4(46)-F.I/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), and on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government is pleased, in continuation of Ministry of Finance Notifications No. F.4(46)-F.I/49, dated the 18th March, 1949, and the 3rd August, 1949, to declare that in the case of the undernoted banking companies:

- (a) the provisions of sections 10(1)(c)(i) and (ii) and 16 of the said Act and of section 10(1)(b)(i) of the said Act in so far as they relate to the employment of any person who is, or at any time has been, adjudicated insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, shall not apply for a further period of three years from the 18th September 1949;
  - (b) the provisions of section 18 of the said Act shall not apply in so far as they relate to liabilities to be discharged out of the "Closed Fund or old Fund" as constituted by the several orders of the courts sanctioning schemes of arrangements of the banking companies under section 153 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913;
  - (c) the provisions of section 20(2) of the said Act shall not apply in so far as they require return in respect of the months except June and December each year, relating to unsecured loans and advances granted by the banking company out of the assets of the "Closed Fund or old Fund" to companies in which it or any of its Directors is interested as Director or Managing Agent or Guarantor;
  - (d) the provisions of section 27(1) of the said Act shall not apply in so far as they require returns in respect of the months except June and December each year, relating to assets and liabilities included in the said "Closed Fund or old Fund";
  - (e) the provisions of section 25 of the said Act shall not apply, with effect from the 18 September, 1949, in so far as they relate to assets and liabilities included in the said "Closed Fund or old Fund".
  - (f) the provisions of section 26 of the said Act shall not apply in so far as they relate to the accounts of the said "Closed Fund or old Fund";
1. New Bank of India, Limited.
  2. Traders' Bank Limited.
  3. Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Limited.
  4. Punjab & Kashinir Bank, Limited.
  5. Prabhat Bank, Limited.
  6. Chawla Bank, Limited.
  7. Punjab Commerce Bank, Limited.
  8. Frontier Bank, Limited.
  9. First National Bank, Limited.
  10. Commercial Bank of India, Limited.
  11. National Bank of Sialkot, Limited.
  12. Colony Bank, Limited.

New Delhi, the 7th September 1949

No. F. 2(24)-F. 1/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (11 of 1934), and on the recommendation of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government is pleased to declare that with effect from the 12th September, 1949, all currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes of the denominational value of Rupees one hundred having the word "Karachi" or "Lahore" printed on them, shall cease to be legal tender in India save at—

- (a) Offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur, and
- (b) Government treasuries including sub-treasuries and branches of the Imperial Bank of India maintaining currency chests of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

O. P. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

No. D.10436-F.1/49.—Statement of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 26th August 1949.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	35,32,10,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	12,22,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	1,81,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government . . . . .	109,18,42,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	61,18,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	21,72,42,000	(b) External . . . . .	..
(b) Banks . . . . .	93,70,32,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	14,99,000
(d) Others . . . . .	62,59,85,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .	169,11,45,000
Bills payable . . . . .	3,15,67,000	Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .	10,00,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	4,13,71,000	Other Loans and Advances . . . . .	9,23,38,000
	—————	Investments . . . . .	87,08,71,000
Rupess . . . . .	394,59,00,000	Other Assets . . . . .	2,83,47,000
	—————		—————
		Rupess . . . . .	304,59,00,000

\*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of August 1949.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . . . .	35,32,10,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation . . . . .	1085,40,42,000	—————	(a) Held in India . . . . .	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued . . . . .	1120,72,52,000	—————	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	610,34,38,000	—————
			Total of A . . . . .	650,36,00,000	
Total Liabilities . . . . .	1120,72,52,000	—————	B.—Rupee Coin . . . . .	51,59,75,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .	418,76,68,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper . . . . .	..	
			Total Assets . . . . .	1120,72,52,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·030 per cent.

Dated the 31st day of August 1949.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

## ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

## Report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India

For the year 1st July 1948—30th June 1949.

No. F.3(73) F.I/49.—In accordance with Section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors submits to the Central Government this Annual Report and the Accounts of the Bank for the fifteenth accounting period beginning on 1st July, 1948 and ending on 30th June, 1949.

After payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs. 9,05,69,731-4-3. A sum of Rs. 10,10,000-0-0 has been utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum in respect of the period 1st July to 31st December 1948, under Section 3 (2) (b) of the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948 which came into effect on 1st January 1949. After allowing for this amount, a surplus of Rs. 8,95,69,731-4-3 is available for payment to the Central Government in accordance with Section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act,

The net profit is lower than in the previous year by Rs. 1.83 crores.

**Auditors.**—The accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. of Bombay, Mr. P.K. Ghosh of Calcutta and Messrs. Sastri and Shah of Madras who were elected as auditors of the Bank by the shareholders at their meeting held in Bombay on 9th August, 1948.

**Bank's premises.**—It was stated in the last year's Report that to meet the demand for extra space resulting from the expansion of the various departments of the Bank, the property known as "Amar Building" had been purchased at Bombay. As vacant possession of the entire building has not yet been obtained owing to legal difficulties, the Bank have under construction an additional storey on the roof of the building to meet urgent requirement. Arrangements are also nearing completion for the purchase of suitable sites for the erection of premises at Patna, where it has been decided to open a new office, at Delhi where a new building is to be constructed, and at Lucknow to which place it has been decided to move part of the Bank's Kanpur Office.

In furtherance of the policy to provide adequate housing accommodation for the staff, the Bank have purchased plots of land in Bombay at Lamington Road and Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, where it is proposed to erect quarters for the clerical and subordinate staff, respectively. The Bank have also decided to join the Central Government's scheme of housing their employees at Delhi and to construct 440 residential quarters for the staff of the Bank. The Bank are also examining the possibilities of starting housing schemes at the other centres where their offices are situated.

**Bank's Offices.**—The branches at Karachi and Lahore, and the office at Dacca which was opened on 9th February 1948, have been taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan with effect from 1st July, 1948. A new Sub-Office of the Bank has been opened at Gauhati under the Calcutta Issue Department.

Note Cancellation Sections were opened at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Ludhiana up to 30th June, 1948, and at Meerut, Nagpur and Bangalore during the accounting year ended 30th June, 1949. Arrangements are also in hand for the opening of sections at Ahmedabad and Patna.

**Nationalisation of the Reserve Bank.**—In the last year's Report, mention was made of the announcement by the then Finance Minister on 4th February, 1948, in the Indian Union Parliament, of the Government's decision to nationalise the Reserve Bank as soon as possible after the termination of the Joint Monetary Arrangements between India and Pakistan. In pursuance of that decision and following the termination of these Monetary Arrangements on 30th June, 1948, the Reserve Bank (Transfer to public Ownership) Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament on 9th August and passed on 3rd September, 1948.

**Compensation to Shareholders.**—According to the Act, on the basis of the formula contained in the 4th February, 1948 announcement, the value of the compensation payable to shareholders was fixed at Rs. 118-10 per share to be paid in the form of Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at 3 per cent. and repayable at par on such date as may be fixed by the Government. This date has subsequently been fixed as 15th October, 1975, or, by three months' prior notice, an earlier date on or after 15th October, 1970. In cases where the amount of compensation was not an exact multiple of Rs. 100, the difference would be paid in cash. By a notification dated 19th October, 1948, the Government fixed the 1st of January 1949 as the date on which the shares of the Reserve Bank would be acquired by the Central Government. Out of a total of 5 lakhs of shares (including 2,200 shares held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification), the total number tendered for payment of compensation up to 30th June, 1949, was 8,88,889, the total amount of compensation paid in the form of the 3 per cent First Development Loan, 1970-75 being Rs. 4,16,68,700 and in the form of cash Rs. 20,20,483-4-0.

**Changes in the Bank's constitution.**—Under the Act, all the Directors of the Central Board including the Governor and the two Deputy Governors and all the members of the Local Boards are appointed or nominated by the Central Government. With regard to management, the Central Government is empowered to give such directions to the Bank as it may, after consultation with the Governor, consider necessary in the public interest. Subject to any such directions, the general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank has been entrusted to the Central Board. Subject to such regulations as the Central Board may make, the Governor exercises all the powers vested in the Central Board.

**Constitution of the Central Board.**—The term of office of Sir Chintaman D Deshmukh, C.I.E., Governor of the Bank, which was due to expire on 11th August, 1948, was first extended by the Government up to 31st December, 1948 and subsequently by a further period of six months up to 30th June, 1949. Sir Chintaman relinquished his office at the close of business on 30th June, 1949, handing over charge to Sir Benegal Rama Rau, C.I.E. The Board would like to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Sir Chintaman during his Governorship of the Bank. The term of office of the Deputy Governor, Mr. O. R. Trevor, C.I.E., was extended by the Central Government by one year from 16th August, 1948.

Under Section 8(1) (d) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Government of India nominated on 6th August, 1948, Mr. B. K. Nehru, M.B.E., I.C.S., to be a Director of the Reserve Bank of India vice Mr. V. Narahari Rao, C.S.I., C.I.E. Under the same provision, Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S., was nominated on 23rd October, 1948, vice Mr. B. K. Nehru.

With the coming into force on 1st January, 1949, of the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948, the existing Directors of the Central Board (except the Governor and the Deputy Governors) and members of the local Boards vacated their offices with effect from that date. Under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Government of India nominated on 15th January, 1949, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mr. B. M. Birla, Sir Shri Ram and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan (in terms of clause (b) of the said sub-section); Sir Rustom P. Masani, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Mr. Dharendra Nath Sen, Mr. Shrinivas, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnabarnathi Mudaliar, C.B.E., and Mr. Ramrao Madhaoro Deshmukh [in terms of clause (c)] and Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S. [in terms of clause (d)] to be Directors of the Central Board of the Bank.

Sir Benegal Rama Rau, C.I.E., was nominated as a Director of the Central Board under Section 8(1) (d) of the Reserve Bank of India Act from 2nd May, 1949, to 30th June, 1949, vice Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar. The latter was renominated as a Director with effect from 1st July, 1949, when Sir Benegal Rama Rau assumed office as Governor.

**Meetings of the Central Board and its Committee.**—During the year under report, seven meetings of the Central Board were held. Of these, three were held in Bombay, two in New Delhi, one in Calcutta and one in Madras. The Committee of the Central Board met fifty times, forty-two times in Bombay, four times in Calcutta, thrice in New Delhi and once in Madras.

**Local Boards.**—No Local Board election was held during the year. In view of the nationalisation of the Bank from 1st January, 1949, it was decided not to hold the election of members to the Northern (Delhi) Area Local Board due in December 1948.

As mentioned above, the members of the Local Boards, who were holding office prior to the nationalisation of the Bank, vacated their offices with effect from 1st January, 1949. In terms of Section 9(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Government of India appointed on 15th January, 1949, the following gentlemen to constitute the various Local Boards:

**Western Area.** Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. Ramdeo Podar and Mr. Vaman Pandlik Varde;

*Eastern Area:* Mr. B. M. Birla, Rai Moongulal Tapuriah Bahadur, Mr. Alec Leslie Cameron, Mr. Atul Krishna Ghose, and Mr. Jiban Krishna Mittra;

*Northern Area.* Sir Shri Ram, Mr. Sutya Paul Virmani, Mr. Shambu Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur Sardar Basakha Singh and Mr. Sheikh Mohammed Bashir; and

*Southern Area:* Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Mr. S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao, Rao Bahadur R. R. Iyer, Mr. R. Ramanathan Chettiar and Mr. B.D.V. Rama-sawmy Naidu.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, a member of the Western Area Local Board, resigned his office on 2nd April, 1949, Mr. Mathuradas Mangaldas Patel has been nominated by the Central Board to fill the vacancy. Mr. Sheikh Mohammed Bashir, a member of the Northern Area Local Board, resigned his office on 9th April, 1949, and arrangements are being made to fill the vacancy.

Among the members of the Local Boards who held office prior to 1st January, 1949, Mr. W. Roberson Taylor, a nominated member of the Northern (Delhi) Area Local Board, resigned his membership on 25th August, 1948, for reasons of health. Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman Chowdhury, a nominated member of the Eastern (Calcutta) Area Local Board, resigned his office on 20th September, 1948, as he was no longer qualified to be a shareholder, having become a resident of Pakistan. Neither of the vacancies was filled in view of the impending nationalisation of the Bank.

*Termination of Joint Monetary Arrangements with Pakistan.*—Following the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948, the joint monetary arrangements for India and Pakistan as provided in the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended in March 1948) were terminated, and the functions entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India in regard to the management of currency and credit in Pakistan were transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan. With effect from the same date, the Reserve Bank's Offices at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca were also taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan.

In the last year's Report, mention was made of the issue in Pakistan by the Reserve Bank of India of Bank notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" in English and Urdu from 1st April, 1948. The issues of these notes in Pakistan at the end of the quarter, April to June 1948, amounted to Rs. 51.57 crores and the outstanding liability in respect of them was taken over on its institution by the State Bank of Pakistan against allocation of equivalent assets from the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India. During the period April to June 1948, India notes of the value of Rs. 44.98 crores were withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan. India notes in circulation in Pakistan at the end of June 1948 continued to be legal tender in that Dominion up to 30th September, 1948. These notes were being retired from circulation in Pakistan during the year under review in terms of Section 4(2) of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended), and the process of such retirement was to be completed by 30th June, 1949. India notes retired by the State Bank of Pakistan from time to time were delivered to the Reserve Bank of India in instalments against allocation of equivalent assets, the amount of such notes received from the State Bank of Pakistan and accounted for during the year under review aggregating Rs. 82.20 crores. The total amount of India notes withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan and accounted for during the period 1st April, 1948, to 30th June, 1949, thus amounted to Rs. 127.17 crores.

A portion of the assets of the Banking Department, worth nearly Rs. 101 crores, was also transferred in sterling on 1st July, 1948 to the State Bank of Pakistan against an equivalent amount of liabilities comprising the deposits of the Pakistan Central and Provincial Governments and of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan.

As regards India coins in circulation in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan have announced their decision to demonetize pure nickel 'India' one rupee coin with effect

from 1st October, 1949 and also to withdraw from circulation all 'India' nickel-brass two anna coins from 1st July 1949.

*India Notes and Coin.*—During the year under review, a slight change was made in the paper used for Reserve Bank of India notes of the denomination of Rs. 100. The new paper contains a full-face portrait water-mark of King George VI in the blank water-mark panel, instead of the existing profile water-mark. These notes were first issued from the Bombay Office on 31st May, 1949. There was no other change made in respect of any denomination or pattern of notes. No changes were made in respect of size, design, metallic contents, etc., of coins.

*Banking Legislation.*—After the withdrawal from the Constituent Assembly of the Banking Companies Bill, 1946, on 30th January, 1948, a new Bill entitled 'the Banking Companies Bill, 1948' was introduced on 22nd March, 1948. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee on 9th August, 1948, but in view of the pressure of other urgent business the consideration of the measure had to be postponed to the next session of the Assembly. However, it was felt desirable to bring into operation, with immediate effect, some of the essential provisions contained in the Bill. The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, was accordingly issued on 18th September. The Ordinance empowered the Reserve Bank to render assistance more freely to banks and at the same time vested in it greater powers of control than it had till then possessed. Thus, the Ordinance amended Section 18(8) of the Reserve Bank of India Act so as to enable the Bank to make loans and advances against such form of security as the Bank may consider sufficient.\* As regards the new powers which the Ordinance vested in the Reserve Bank, the most important was the authority to determine the lending policy to be followed by banking companies generally or by any banking company in particular and also to decide the purposes for which advances may be made, the margins to be maintained and the rates of interest to be charged. Other important provisions included (1) authority for the Bank to call for half-yearly returns showing classification of advances and investments, (2) prohibition of banks from making advances against the security of their own shares or from granting unsecured advances to any of their directors or to firms and private companies in which a director was interested, (3) the maintenance by banking companies, in the Provinces of India, at the end of each quarter, of assets of not less than 75 per cent. of their demand and time liabilities therein, (4) the previous consent of the Reserve Bank of India for amalgamation and (5) the appointment of the Reserve Bank of India as Official Liquidator in certain circumstances.

The Banking Companies Bill, 1948, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed by the Union Parliament on 17th February and came into force on 16th March, 1949. The Act repeals the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946, Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, and Part XA of the Indian Companies Act, 1948. Besides incorporating the various interim measures of legislation together with amendments adopted from time to time since the first proposals for the regulation of banking were mooted by the Reserve Bank of India towards the close of 1939, the Act also embodies a number of other provisions, the more important of which are (1) the obligation on the part of all banks operating in India to take a licence from the Reserve Bank, (2) the obligation on the part of non-scheduled banks to maintain in cash the same percentage of their demand and time liabilities as is required to be maintained by the scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank, (3) the obligation on the part of the banking companies to maintain, two years after the commencement of the Act, 20 per cent of their demand and time liabilities in cash, gold or any unencumbered approved securities, and (4) prohibition of interlocking directorates.

*Department of Banking Operations.*—The Department of Banking Operations continued to deal with problems relating to scheduled and non-scheduled banks and to keep

\* The Reserve Bank of India (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance of 20th September, 1947, referred to in the last Report, had made this amendment, but that Ordinance lapsed on 20th March 1948.

a close watch over their affairs. The administration of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, has now become an important function of this Department and steps are being taken to enlarge its staff in order to ensure the efficient performance of the various statutory duties imposed on the Bank, particularly the examination of applications for licensing, the scrutiny of the various returns prescribed under the Act, bank inspections, etc. In addition, the Department continued to examine applications from banking companies for issue of capital forwarded by the Government of India for the Reserve Bank's opinion and to tender advice on banking and financial matters to banks and Governments.

Under a notification dated 16th March, 1949 [No. F.4(46)-F.1/49], issued under Section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, the Central Government have, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank exempted for a period of six months all banking companies from the provisions of Sections 10(1) (c) (i) and (ii) and 16 of the Act which debar a banking company (1) from being managed by a person who is a director of any other company, not being a subsidiary company of the banking company, or who is engaged in any other business or vocation and (2) from having as a director any person who is a director of any other banking company. Twelve banking companies which are members of the Displaced Banks' Association have in addition been exempted during this period from the provisions of Section 10(1) (b) (i) in so far as these prohibit the employment of a person who is or at any time has been adjudicated insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors and also from the provisions of Section 25 which require a banking company to keep at the close of the last working day of every quarter assets in the Provinces† of India equal to at least 75 per cent of its demand and time liabilities therein.

The rules and forms under the Act were published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)* dated 26th March, 1949.

**Inspection.**—Sixteen banks were inspected during the year under review. Eight were inspected under the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, five under the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, in connection with their applications for schemes of arrangement, two for the purposes of section 42(6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and one at the instance of a State Government. Reports on 12 banks, including those on 6 banks inspected during the previous year, were forwarded to Government during the year.

At the request of the Finance Secretary, Saurashtra Government, an Officer of this Department was deputed (on 17-5-1948) to examine the position of State and State-controlled banks in Kathiawar for the purpose of ascertaining the form in which these banks should continue to function in the new set-up of the Government of Saurashtra. The inspection was completed during the year and the report together with recommendations was forwarded to the Saurashtra Government for necessary action.

**Branch Licensing.**—The Reserve Bank of India continued to receive applications for the opening of new branches and for changing the location of existing ones in terms of the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946 which, as stated above, was repealed by the Banking Companies Act which came into force on 10th March, 1949. Control over branch banking was thereafter exercised under Section 23 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. One hundred and eighty applications were disposed of during the year of which 99 were for opening 158 new branches and 81 for changing the location of 82 existing branches. Licences were granted for opening 95 out of the 158 offices and for changing the location of all the 82 offices for which permission was sought. Among the licences granted for opening new branches, 7 were for opening temporary branches. The total number of applications disposed of by the Reserve bank under the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946 and the Banking Companies Act,

1949, up to the 30th June, 1949 was 598, of which 301 were applications for opening 629 branches and 295 for changing the location of 325 existing branches.

**Capital Issues by Banks**—Since the promulgation of the Defence of India Rule 94A on 17th May, 1943 to the end of the year under review the Reserve Bank of India has been called upon to give its opinion on 1,147 applications from the existing banks or proposed banking companies for issue of capital, some of the banks having applied more than once. Out of the 1,147 applications, 457 were recommended for acceptance and 679 for rejection; 11 were returned to Government without comments. The number of applications received during the year under review was 64 of which 20 were recommended for acceptance and 42 for rejection; 2 were returned to Government without comments.

The Government of India permitted the issue of capital by banks to the extent of Rs. 85.57 lakhs from 1st July, 1948 to 30th June 1949.

**Agricultural Credit Department.**—The Agricultural Credit Department continued to devote its attention to the study of the problems connected with the Co-operative movement, land mortgage banks, debt legislation, regulation of money lending, warehousing legislation, marketing and other allied subjects. The services of the Department were utilised more extensively than in the last year by co-operative banks, Registrars of Co-operative Societies, and Governments, as can be seen from the greater number of references received.

Mention was made in the last Report regarding the deliberations of the Co-operative Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India, of which the Chief Officer was a member; the deliberations concluded during the year and the Chief Officer of the Department signed the Report subject to a qualifying note.

Pursuant to the Bank's policy of maintaining a close contact with the practical working of the movement in the various Provinces and States, the Chief Officer of the Department visited two Provinces, viz., Assam and Central Provinces and Berar during the year to gain a first-hand knowledge of the movement in these areas.

There was a persistent demand from co-operators, official as well as non-official, that the period of nine months for which finance is available under Section 17(2) (b) of the Reserve Bank of India Act was too short to enable the provincial co-operative banks to derive full benefit of the facilities offered to them and that it should be extended to twelve months. Being in agreement with this view, the Department has suggested to the Central Government, with the approval of the Central Board, an amendment to Section 17(2) (b) extending the period from nine months to twelve months. The Government of India are to consider the matter as early as possible.

The Department has, during this year, published more books and pamphlets than before on matters pertaining to the Co-operative movement in general and agricultural credit in particular. These publications have met with a favourable reception in India and also abroad. Among the publications may be mentioned the brochure on the Co-operative movement in Ceylon, which country was visited by the Chief Officer, as stated in the last year's Report. The idea behind the publication was to bring home to co-operators in India whatever good features were found worthy of being copied from that island.

The Department has also issued circulars on important questions to Registrars of Co-operative Societies and Provincial Governments mainly with a view to bringing about co-ordination in matters of policy. The more important of these circulars relate to (i) Rules under the Warehouse Act, (ii) Co-operative Movement and Rural Savings, (iii) Audit classification of Co-operative Societies, (iv) Periodical Enquiry into the Economic Conditions of the Members of a Rural Co-operative Society as a test of the success of the Rural Credit Movement, and (v) Maintenance of Fluid Resources by Co-operative Banks.

The Department is engaged in collecting data for the Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for the year 1946-47 and the Review of the Co-operative Movement in India for 1946-48.

† Includes acceding States to which the Act extends.

Mention was made in the last Report of the steps taken by the Department to dispel the feeling, among co-operators, that the Reserve Bank's attitude in the matter of accommodation to co-operative banks was not very favourable. The effect of these efforts was a more frequent approach to the Reserve Bank for accommodation from provincial co-operative banks. As against applications for accommodation to the extent of Rs. 141.85 lakhs last year, applications were received for Rs. 356.10 lakhs during the year under report. The amount sanctioned for 1948-49 was Rs. 180.25 lakhs as against Rs. 67.70 lakhs sanctioned for 1947-48.

*Department of Research and Statistics.*—The Department of Research and Statistics continued to issue the Reserve Bank of India *Bulletin* (monthly) which completed its second year of publication in December 1948. The annual Report on Currency and Finance for 1948-49 containing, as usual, a comprehensive survey of monetary and financial developments during the year, was published early in August 1949.

The Division of Monetary Research continued to study the problems of monetary policy, prices, capital markets and public finance, besides preparing various periodical reports for the use of the Bank. It issued in March 1949,

Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Pakistan for the year 1947. A sample survey of the advances of scheduled banks as on 30th June, 1948 was completed and a note embodying the results was published in the April 1949 issue of the Bank's *Bulletin*. The Survey of ownership of demand deposits of scheduled banks and of their investments in Government securities as on 31st December 1947—the third in the series undertaken by the Bank since 1945—was also completed. As from the next accounting year, the Division is to undertake half-yearly surveys of ownership of bank deposits and investments of banks and quarterly surveys of advances of banks. The results of those surveys will be published in the Reserve Bank of India *Bulletin* from time to time. The Division has taken in hand the work of revising the pamphlet on the Functions and Working of the Reserve Bank of India, first issued in 1941.

A separate Balance of Payments Division was organised towards the middle of December, 1948 to compile and organise the statistics and study the problems relating to India's balance of payments, along the lines adopted in advanced countries such as the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K. The Division compiled, during the year under review, estimates of the balance of payments of the country for the years 1946 to 1948, which have been published in the Bank's *Bulletin* for July 1949. Studies were undertaken in regard to the adaptation and the processing of trade statistics compiled by the Customs and the information available with the Exchange Control Department for the construction of the balance of payments.

Preparatory work was also completed in respect of a survey for the collection of data on the country's foreign exchange receipts and expenditure on the transportation account.

Pursuant to the powers conferred in October, 1947, by the Government of India on the Reserve Bank to call for such information as the International Monetary Fund may require from member countries (referred to in the last Annual Report), the Division has undertaken, on behalf of the Government of India, a Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets in order to collect information as of 30th June, 1948 on India's international investment position. About 50,000 blank schedule forms were distributed to the public to enable them to file the necessary returns: of these about 30,000 completed forms have been filed with the Bank by individuals and institutions. The work of scrutinising and analysing the returns will be completed shortly. Besides enabling the Bank to furnish to the International Monetary Fund information in regard to the country's international investment position, the Census will facilitate an estimate of the amount of interest received and paid by the country on its international assets and liabilities.

During the year under review the Division of Statistics completed the work regarding Sensitive Index Numbers of Security Prices and Index Numbers of yield on Govern-

ment of India Securities. Quantum and Price Index Numbers of imports and exports were constructed on an annual basis for the periods 1945-49 and 1987-89. Some of the important studies completed in the Division during the year are (1) Changes in the market value of Industrial Shares during August 1989 to August 1946 and August 1946 to October 1948, (2) Mechanics of Statistical Organisation with reference to U.S.A., (3) Some aspects of Production and Supplies of Principal Commodities in India during 1945-47, and (4) A Statistical Study of Bullion Prices since 1928. The analysis of balance sheets of Joint Stock Companies for the years 1946 and 1947 (on a sample basis) to estimate the capital formation and study the cost-structure and other important aspects is in progress. The following sampling studies were also undertaken during the year (i) Selection of G.R. forms for detection of undervalued invoices; (ii) Statistical analysis of the Sample survey of advances in India of scheduled banks; (iii) Sampling G.R. forms for finding the relation between E.C.D. and Customs valuation of exports.

The Division of Rural Economics carried out during the year a survey of agricultural indebtedness in the Murbad taluka of the Thana District. For this purpose the information contained in the applications for adjustment of debts submitted to the Civil Court at Murbad under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, was utilised. In addition, a field investigation of the repayments effected of the scaled-down debts in a few selected villages was also carried out. A draft report analysing the data collected has been prepared and is being finalised. The Report of the Survey of Agricultural Indebtedness in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas was published in two parts in the January and February 1949 issues of the Reserve Bank of India *Bulletin*. The Division has just completed an inquiry relating to food production in the Bombay Province during the last few years. The survey has been planned in collaboration with the Agricultural Economics Section of the School of Economics and Sociology, the University of Bombay and relates to five talukas of the Province, viz., Bardoli, Dholia, Dharwar, Murbad and Shevgaon. The work of tabulating the data and the consolidation of the information collected is in hand.

*General Economic Conditions.*—The problem arising from a deterioration in the general economic situation in the country noticed during the latter half of the accounting year 1947-48 became the major pre-occupation of the authorities, as the year under review opened. Shortages of raw materials, difficulties of replacement of worn-out plant and machinery and the transport bottleneck continued to be the chief obstacles to a rapid return to normalcy while there was also a general lack of incentive as reflected in the continued stagnant conditions in the investment market.

The situation called for a review of policies both in the monetary and the non-monetary spheres. The action taken by the Government to combat the economic malaise included, a mitigation of import restrictions, a partial reversal of the policy of decontrol and the initiation of a comprehensive anti-inflation programme. Early in July 1948, steps were taken to liberalise the import policy with a view to easing the supply position. This was followed by the Government's decision for a gradual reimposition of physical controls, first in the case of cloth (30th July), then in the case of cotton (21st August) and finally in the case of food. The revised food policy as announced on 24th September envisaged gradual reimposition of controls over prices, procurement and distribution of the more important foodgrains. To tackle the basic problem presented by the growing gap between the country's total requirements of foodgrains and internal supplies, the Government enunciated on 19th March, 1949 a new food policy, which has as its main objective the attainment of self-sufficiency by the end of 1951. In pursuance of this plan, Provincial and State Governments are to initiate measures to step up production through a vigorous campaign for intensive cultivation, land reclamation, construction of tube wells, imports of special fertilisers and the development and use of high-yielding non-cereal crops.

While physical controls were intended to curb open price inflation, the anti-inflation programme as announced on 4th October was designed to counteract the inflationary pressures which were at the back of these price increases. The measures adopted by the Government fall into two categories, namely, (i) those intended to keep down governmental expenditure as well as to reduce excess purchasing power in the hands of the community, and (ii) those intended to increase the volume of essential goods and services. The more important measures in the first category included: (1) the balancing of budgets, Central as well as Provincial, (2) a trimming of capital expenditure by Governments, (3) postponement, with effect from 9th October, of repayments of E.P.T. and other deposits, (4) revival on 18th October of the 1948 scheme of interest-bearing deposits, (5) the issue from 15th October of a new form of short-term obligation, namely, the Treasury Deposit Receipts with maturities of 6 months, 9 months and 12 months bearing interest at 1 percent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent respectively, (6) the raising of the maximum permissible limit for investments in Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and in National Savings Certificates, with effect from 22nd October, and (7) the limitation of dividends payable by public limited companies under an ordinance dated 29th October, according to which the amount to be distributed as dividend was limited to the average amount distributed in cash during the two years ended March 1948 or 6 per cent of the paid-up capital, whichever was higher. The second category of measures was designed partly to stimulate production and partly to augment supplies by allowing a larger flow of imports. The concessions to industry included liberalisation of depreciation allowances, exemption from taxation of new industrial undertakings subject to certain conditions, abolition of the capital gains tax, reduction of super tax, reduction in import duties on plant and machinery as well as on essential industrial raw materials, reduction or abolition of duties on certain exports and top priority of transport facilities for essential key industries like cement, steel and textiles. Apart from these, direct assistance was also provided to industries through the Industrial Finance Corporation which commenced operations from 1st July 1948.

Overall industrial production in 1948 showed a perceptible improvement over 1947 and, on the basis of available reports from some of the major industries, is expected to show a further increase in 1949. There were fewer strikes during the year, and the total number of man-days lost during the first four months of 1949 at 22 lakhs was only a half of the figure for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

**Prices**—The sharp upward movement in the general price level during the latter half of the last accounting year, which coincided with the Government's policy of decontrol, reached a peak during the first month of the year under review. The Economic Adviser's General Index touched 390 in July 1948, registering an increase of 29 per cent over the pre-decontrol level in November 1947. The rise was most marked in the decontrolled sector, especially in essential consumer goods, including rice and wheat, cotton yarn and textiles and oilseeds. With a view to checking a further deterioration in the situation and pending the initiation of a full-fledged anti-inflation programme, the measures taken early in July to liberalise imports were followed on 30th July by the reimposition of controls over cloth, the new controls including measures for the fixation of fair *ex-mill* prices for both cloth and yarn, the stamping of such prices on all stocks including existing stocks with the mills which were frozen, the allocation of cloth on a quota basis to Provinces and States, and the fixing of a ceiling on the margin to be charged by retailers. This was followed by an announcement on 21st August of Government's decision to reimpose control over cotton prices for the 1948-49 season, the floor and ceiling prices thus fixed for Jariilla 25/32" being Rs. 495 and Rs. 620 respectively. Under the revised food policy as announced on 24th September, Provincial and State Governments took action in varying degrees, to reimpose controls over prices, procurement and distribution in respect of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi and gram. Details of the measures taken under the anti-inflation programme of

4th October have already been noticed earlier. Other steps which had a direct influence on the price level included the fixation of sugar prices from 2nd December at Rs. 28.8 per maund *ex-factory* as against Rs. 35.7 a year before, and a downward revision with effect from 1st January, 1949, of cloth prices by about 1 per cent in the case of coarser varieties and up to about 10 per cent in the case of finer types, although, later, from 1st April, increases ranging from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the case of coarser varieties to 5 per cent, in the case of superfine varieties were allowed on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Government's decision on 18th May not to allow any increase in the basic price of cotton for the 1949-50 season was also in line with the anti-inflation policy. In the case of steel, however, an increase of Rs. 50 per ton, with effect from 1st June, was allowed in order to equalise the price of indigenous steel with that of imported steel. The Economic Adviser's General Index eased from the peak level of 390 in July to 383 in August and continued steady at around that level up to December. It declined in the succeeding three months, namely, January to March 1949, touching 370 in March. During the closing quarter of the year, however, there appeared to be signs of a gradual reversal of the downtrend, the Index moving up to 378 by J an increase of 2.2 per cent over the level of 370 in M. The chief sub-groups contributing to this rise were metal products (8.8 per cent), textiles (7.7 per cent), pulses (4.2 per cent), oilseeds (5.4 per cent), minerals (3.8 per cent) and cotton yarn (2.9 per cent). Despite this rise, the General Index for June represented a reduction of about 3 per cent from the peak level of July 1948 and of about 1 per cent from the corresponding level in June 1948.

**Developments in Trade Policy.**—Developments in trade policy during the year were governed mainly by the availability of sterling from the accumulated balances and by the need for achieving a closer balance in the trade with hard currency countries.

During the first half of the year, a large measure of liberalisation in respect of imports from soft currency countries was made possible by the relatively easy soft currency position resulting from the operation of stringent import controls in the previous year and sterling releases secured under the Indo-U.K. Financial Agreement of July 1948. Soon after their announcement early in July 1948 of Open General Licence No. XI permitting imports of about 200 items from soft currency countries, the Government decided to liberalise imports from the medium currency countries (*viz.*, Sweden and Switzerland) and issued Open General Licence No XII for a limited period upto 31st January, 1949. It was also found feasible to relax restrictions on imports from Japan. Following a review of import policy in the light of inflationary conditions in the country, a number of luxury items was included in Open General Licence No XI in November, 1948, the import duties in respect of these items being raised at the same time. During the second half of the year, the deterioration in the country's payments position with respect to all the currency areas called for gradual reversal of the policy initiated earlier. In respect of imports from medium currency countries and Japan the respective Open General Licences were cancelled with effect from 1st February, 1949 and 1st April, 1949 and Open General Licence No. XI applicable to soft currency countries was replaced in May 1949 by Open General Licence No. XV covering a restricted list of goods; the latter step was necessitated by a sharp decline in sterling reserves as a result of growing deficits in the trade with sterling and other soft currency countries.

Restrictions on imports from hard currency countries, which since the commencement of the year were subject to strict licensing, were further tightened in February 1949 as a precaution against a possible increase in deficits arising from the higher levels of food and other imports planned during 1949. Simultaneously with a policy of curtailing imports from hard currency countries the Government concluded several trade and barter agreements (with Bizotnia, Japan, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Egypt, Finland, the U.S.S.R., Argentina and Pakistan) with a view to augmenting the purchases of capital goods, foodgrains and essential raw

materials like jute and cotton and facilitating a diversion of Imports from hard to soft currency sources.

A major consideration affecting export policy during the year was the need for maximising exports to hard currency countries. Measures taken by the Government for expanding exports to hard currency countries included chiefly: (a) the arrangement made from July 1948 to license export of jute goods to the full extent of quantities applied for, (b) the introduction of Open General Licence No. 5 in November 1948 covering export of pepper, nigerseed and sandalwood oil and the issue of Open General Licence No. 6 in May 1949 covering samples of cotton, silk, artificial silk and mixed piece-goods valued at less than Rs. 50 to hard currency countries, (c) the grant of exemption from the ban on exports of raw cotton and certain varieties of raw hides and skins in favour of hard currency countries, and (d) the provision of special incentive to exporters of cotton piece-goods to hard currency countries by offer of additional quotas for soft currency countries.

Concurrently with the special measures adopted for promoting exports to hard currency countries, the objective of policy was to stimulate exports to other destinations as well. The control on exports of cotton piece goods was relaxed in March 1949 so as to admit a large number newcomers as exporters. Trade with Pakistan also

benefited from a new policy which reduced some of the formalities associated with export control; control was lifted in respect of a fairly large number of items including mustard oil, salt, soap, matches, silk and woollen goods to facilitate free export of these articles to Pakistan. In April 1949, two Open General Licence Nos. 4 and 5 were issued, the former covering export to all destinations of a few items of hardware, electric fans and tea chests and the latter for a period of one month to facilitate export of iron ore to Japan. Other measures taken by the Government in the interest of export trade promotion during the year were the strengthening of commercial intelligence services abroad, participation in various international fairs and exhibitions and despatch of trade delegations to various countries.

India's trade relations with Pakistan during the year were governed mainly by the agreement for the exchange of essential commodities concluded in the previous year. In May 1949, the Governments of the two Dominions reached an agreement granting mutual rebate of excise duties on each other's exports. Towards the close of the accounting year, on 24th June, 1949, a fresh agreement for the exchange of essential commodities was signed in Karachi by the representatives of the two Dominions. The agreement provided for the export of steel, coal, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, mustard oil, groundnut oil and vanaspati from India to Pakistan. In return, Pakistan has agreed to supply raw cotton, raw jute, hide and skins

Recent trade statistics of India are subject to certain important limitations in respect of coverage. The partition of the country and the declaration of Pakistan as a foreign territory from March 1948 have introduced changes in regard to their scope. While the statistics exclude the trade of Pakistan ports from August 1947\*, they include the trade with Pakistan only from 1st March, 1948. They also give only a partial picture of the external trade of the country as they do not cover the trade with Pakistan across the land frontiers. On the basis of published statistics, the total value of India's foreign sea-borne trade (private and Government) during the eleven months ended May 1949 amounted to Rs. 902.48 crores as compared to Rs. 788.20 crores during the corresponding period ended May 1948 registering a rise of about 15 per cent. As a result mainly of the country's increased dependence on foreign food and raw cotton and partly of the liberal import policy in operation during the period under review, imports increased to Rs. 522.56 crores during the eleven months ended May 1949 from Rs. 402.39 crores during the corresponding period ended May 1948. Total exports, however, showed a slight fall from Rs. 380.81 crores to Rs. 379.92 crores. As a result there emerged a large

import surplus of Rs. 142.63 crores during the period under review as compared with Rs. 21.58 crores during the eleven months ended May 1948.

*Balance of Payments.*—The estimates of India's balance of payments (recently published) for the years 1946 to 1948 throw fresh light on the development in the country's international accounts, although it must be noted that these estimates are subject to several limitations.

The country's deficit on current account rose substantially between 1946 and 1947 mainly as the result of a spurt in imports (only partly offset by the expansion in the value of exports) and of a fall in invisible receipts on Government account due to the larger reduction in the defence expenditure of the United Kingdom in India. The strengthening of import controls which occurred in the latter half of 1947 helped to produce an overall favourable balance in the first half of 1948; but the relaxation of these controls in respect of soft currency imports (which followed in the wake of the extension in July 1948 of the Financial Agreement between India and the United Kingdom) and the payment to the Government of the United Kingdom for stores and installations purchased by the Government of India together contributed to turn the balance for the whole year into a deficit of Rs. 123 crores. In each of these three years, exports<sup>†</sup> stood in excess of imports<sup>†</sup> on private account, though in varying degree. It would appear that the expansion in export values during this period was more the result of increases in price than in quantity. Another feature is the fact that imports on Government account (primarily of food) figure prominently in the country's external transactions, at Rs. 108, Rs. 107 and Rs. 124 crores in 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively. (The figures for 1948 exclude the above-mentioned special payment in respect of stores.) If both private and Government transactions were taken into account, the trade deficit of the country during the three years appears to have stood at Rs. 51, Rs. 81 and Rs. 43 crores respectively.

The capital account in the country's balance of payments shows that the deficits on current account were principally financed by the reduction of the foreign assets of the banking system (including the sterling assets of the Reserve Bank of India). The fall in these assets was Rs. 327 crores in 1948 as against Rs. 57 crores and Rs. 108 crores in 1946 and 1947 respectively: this is explained in part, however, by the payment of Rs. 224 crores to the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of annuities in respect of pensions payable in sterling by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The capital account also discloses a net outflow of private capital estimated at Rs. 16 crores in 1948 as against Rs. 64 crores in 1947, for which year, however, no data were available for this item on the side of receipts.

The adverse balance in regard to transactions with hard currency countries continued to be the major problem in the country's international accounts. Though the operation of strict import controls helped to bring down the size of the deficit to 58 per cent of that of the previous year, the adverse balance of payments continued to be substantial at a level of Rs. 50 crores, owing to the maintenance of a high expenditure in these currencies on Government account. The deficit was financed upto the value of Rs. 28 crores by the purchase of U.S. dollars from the International Monetary Fund and the balance was met by the utilisation of the convertibility facilities agreed upon between India and the United Kingdom. By the end of March 1949, India had purchased dollars to the value of Rs. 36 crores (including the Rs. 28 crores in 1948), which is the total amount India is entitled to buy in any twelve-month period. A mission from the International Monetary Fund visited the country in April, 1949 to study the general economic conditions in India and to hold consultations with the Government and the monetary authorities on the several aspects of the country's balance of payments problem. While aid was sought from the International Monetary Fund for meeting temporary deficits in India's hard currency accounts, efforts were also made for obtaining the finance needed for the essential import requirements of some of the long-term development plans from

\* Karachi from 1st August, 1947, and Chittagong from 15th August, 1947.

<sup>†</sup> As adjusted for balance of payments purposes.

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A mission headed by the Assistant Loan Director of the Bank visited India in January, 1949 to make an appraisal of the economic and financial situation in the country and to study the country's development programmes with special reference to the railway and agricultural projects which had been suggested by the Government of India for the Bank's consideration as the basis for a possible loan from the Bank.

For the first six months of 1949, there appears to have been a deterioration in the country's external payments position. The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank stood at Rs. 821 crores at the end of June, 1949: this represents a decline of Rs. 204 crores during the first six months of 1949, as against Rs. 486 crores in 1948, Rs. 113 crores in 1947 and Rs. 49 crores in 1946. The figures for 1948 and 1949, however, include two items of capital expenditure, *viz.*, the payment to the United Kingdom for the purchase of pensions annuities and transfers to the State Bank of Pakistan. This decline which appears to have resulted from the relatively large flow of imports from soft currency countries as a result of the measures taken in the previous year has depleted these assets at a rate which is in excess of the rate of releases agreed upon in the Financial Agreement between India and the United Kingdom of July 1948.

*The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*—The International Monetary Fund sold exchange worth \$100 million (including a sale of U. S. dollars against gold) during the ten months ended April 1949 as against \$569 million during the year ended June 1948. This contraction in the volume of the Fund's transactions is partly attributable to its virtual withdrawal from the European field owing to the assistance provided to these countries under the European Recovery Programme.

Few members approached the Fund for a change in the par values of their currencies as a means of meeting a fundamental disequilibrium in their balance of payments. Notable, however, was Mexico which allowed the peso to fluctuate in a free market from July 1948 so that it might find its natural level. The free market continued to exist till June 1949 when the par value of the peso was fixed at 8.65 pesos as compared to 4.85 pesos per U.S. dollar prior to the change in valuation. The depreciation which was necessary to stimulate exports and to check imports was, in the case of some currencies, achieved on a partial and selective basis through the continuation, modification and extension in the countries concerned of multiple currency practices. Though the Fund's declared aim is to establish unified exchange rate structures, it accepted these practices for the time being in view of the extraordinary post-war economic conditions. A few members of the Fund, however, undertook to simplify or modify their practices so as to facilitate the establishment at a later date of unitary rates of exchange.

Towards the end of 1948 South Africa placed before the Fund a proposal to export a small quantity of semi-processed gold against payment in dollars at a price of \$38.20 per fine ounce, *i.e.*, at a premium of nearly 10 per cent over the official price of \$35 per fine ounce. The Union explained that the gold was meant to be disposed of for specific and customary industrial, professional or artistic purposes to which the Fund's policy statement of June 1947, deprecating international gold transactions at premium prices, did not apply. However, the Fund felt that the existence of sources, which were prepared to satisfy all genuine international demands for gold for industrial, professional or artistic purposes, at approximately \$35 per fine ounce, was strong evidence to suggest that the gold sold at a premium of \$3.20 per fine ounce would not be disposed of for strictly *bona fide* and customary purposes. Notwithstanding the Fund's views, the Union initiated early in February 1949 a sale of 100,000 ounces of semi-processed gold alloyed to 22 carats at \$38.20 per fine ounce. The Union's Finance Minister also criticised the Fund's policy regarding gold sales. Further negotiations between the Fund and the Union Government culminated in May 1949 in South Africa's agreeing to enforce more rigorous safeguards against exports of semi-processed gold getting into undesirable channels.

The availability of dollar assistance from the United States to the European countries under the ERP enabled the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to turn its attention from the reconstruction needs of war-torn countries to the development needs of its undeveloped members. The policy of the Bank in regard to the ERP countries was to supplement the ECA aid primarily by financing projects which involved permanent additions to productive capacity. Accordingly, the Bank granted to four Dutch shipping companies a loan of \$12 million against 2½ per cent mortgage notes maturing in one to ten years for financing the purchase of six merchant vessels. Again, in February 1949 Belgium was granted a loan of \$16 million for financing imports of equipment for the construction of two steel mills and a power plant, the loan being for a term of 20 years and carrying interest at 3½ per cent. In the development field, the Bank granted two loans to Mexico in January 1949 and one to Brazil in February 1949. The Mexican loans, of \$24.1 million and \$10 million, are for meeting the foreign exchange costs of electric power development projects. The loan of \$10 million is repayable within one year and bears an interest rate of 3½ per cent. The other Mexican loan as well as the Brazilian loan of \$75 million (intended to assist in financing the expansion of hydro-electric power facilities and telephone installations) is for a period of 25 years bearing interest at 3½ per cent. As usual, in addition to interest, all the loans are charged a commission of one per cent to be allocated to the Bank's Special Reserve. The Bank sold, under its guarantee as to principal and interest, notes worth \$26.3 million which it had received against the loans to the Dutch shipping companies and Belgium.

A mission, led by the Assistant Loan Director of the Bank, visited India early in 1949 to study, *inter alia*, the development programmes, particularly in regard to railways and agriculture, which had been put forward by the Government of India for the Bank's consideration as the basis for a loan. Following this, negotiations between India and the Bank for a dollar loan to finance certain projects reached an advanced stage at the end of June 1949.

*Exchange.*—In the rupee-sterling exchange market, banks' quotations to the public for ready T.T. remained unchanged throughout the year at 1s. 5-31/32d. selling and 1s. 6 1/32d. buying. Banks continued to quote forward buying rates for delivery upto one year, the T.T. buying rate for the last three months being quoted at 1s. 6-1/16d. as against the rate of 1s. 6-1/32d. for the first nine months. The forward selling rate for sterling T.T. for delivery up to six months remained unchanged at 1s. 5-15 1/16d. The Reserve Bank continued to buy sterling T.T. from banks for delivery within six months at 1s. 6d. and to sell for ready delivery at 1s. 5-63/64d. The Bank also sold sterling for delivery up to six months forward at 1s. 5-31/32d. but the demand for forward sterling from banks was negligible. With the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan, the Bank discontinued its transactions in sterling on Pakistan account from 1st July, 1948. The net sales of sterling by the Bank during the year amounted to £91,377,000 on Indian Union account as against total net purchases of £108,944,000 on Indian and Pakistan accounts during the preceding year.

*Exchange Control.*—There were no changes during the year under review in the principles on which the exchange control system was operated, although there were certain modifications in the regulations governing travel abroad and transactions with certain countries.

The scales of allowances for personal travel abroad were revised in November, 1948, when the distinction till then drawn between India and foreign nationals was abolished and uniform scales based on residence and not on nationality were adopted for all those resident in India other than those on temporary visits. In April, 1949, it was decided to permit travel to all the zones of Germany, with the prior approval of the Government of India, for official business, health or other approved purposes.

The regulations governing the transfer of assets by retiring foreign nationals, which had been relaxed in respect of foreigners other than nationals of hard currency countries in June, 1948 and those governing transfers of lump sums to any country by Stateless refugees were tightened in November, 1948. At the request of the Government of

the United Kingdom, the Government of India also consented to refer to the Bank of England all applications for capital transfers to Egypt.

India and Pakistan signed on 30th June, 1948 a Payments Agreement which precluded exchange control as between the two Dominions and any restrictions on the transfers of funds, on current or capital account, or of securities (particularly evacuee funds in private hands) from one Dominion to the other. Provision was, however, made for consultation between the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of the transfer of evacuee funds in the hands of the Custodians of Evacuee Property. The agreement provided for the official rate of exchange between the India rupee and the Pakistan rupee to be at par and for due notice and mutual consultation before any alteration in the rate by the Government of either country. Following this the Reserve Bank of India fixed a ready buying rate of Rs. 99-81-32 and a selling rate of Rs. 100-1/32 for Pakistan Rs. 100 for purchase from and sales to scheduled banks, the buying and selling rates of scheduled banks to the public being Rs. 99-15-16 and Rs. 100-1/16. For the settlement of payments between the two Dominions each central bank agreed to sell to the other its own currency to the extent of Rs. 15 crores against the currency of the other, and, beyond this limit, sales could be made against sterling from the No. I Account of bank concerned with the Bank of England upto a maximum of £75 million, while balances still remaining were to be settled by transfers from the No. II Account. Each bank had the right to purchase from the other at any time all or part of its own currency held by that bank by tendering either the currency of that bank or sterling from its No. I Account. The agreement further provided that, in the event either Government depreciating its currency in terms of the currency of the other Dominion, the holdings of the former's currency by the latter's central bank should be revalued on the basis of the new rate and the account of whichever central bank incurred a loss as a result of the revaluation should be written up by the credit of additional amounts of the other's currency.

The Government of India decided in March, 1949 to prohibit the bringing or sending into the Provinces of India any Government of India one-rupee notes from any place in Pakistan except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank also cancelled its general permission for the taking or sending out of Indian currency notes to Pakistan except by *bona fide* travellers who were allowed to carry with them currency notes of the Government of India or notes of the Reserve Bank of India not exceeding Rs. 50 in all.

Exchange control in Pakistan and in the Persian Gulf area, which was being administered by the Reserve Bank of India, was taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan and the political Resident, Bahrein, respectively as from 1st July, 1948.

The import of gold and silver from places outside the sub-continent of India and from places in the French and Portuguese territories in India continued to be prohibited. In August, 1948, however, the Bank gave general permission to the bringing or sending of gold or silver by sea or air into any port in the Provinces of India, provided the gold or silver was on through transit to a place outside India and was not removed from the carrying ship or aircraft, except for purposes of transhipment. With a view to reducing further the scope for smuggling of gold or silver into India from the French and Portuguese territories in India, the Bank excluded from this general permission gold or silver destined to these areas. The ban imposed in May, 1948 on the export of bullion to Pakistan was relaxed in December, 1948 when the two Dominions agreed to permit travellers, on a reciprocal basis, to take with them as personal luggage reasonable quantities of jewellery including that made wholly or mainly of gold.

**Bullion Market.**—In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Bombay Cabinet Committee and at the instance of the Provincial Government, a new Association called the Bombay Bullion Association was formed in September, 1948 to replace the three existing institutions, namely, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Tukda (Silver) Market.

trading in bullion in the City of Bombay. The Government of Bombay applied the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 to bullion with effect from 25th December, 1948, and in terms of that Act, recognised the Bombay Bullion Association as the sole Association for the purpose of forward trading in bullion in the City of Bombay. The bye-laws of the new Association were approved in March 1949, and forward trading under its auspices was inaugurated on 2nd April on the basis of monthly settlement. The bullion market has not however, functioned smoothly since, conditions of crisis or near-crisis developing frequently as a consequence of excessive speculative activity in a narrow market.

As regards trading in the ready market, the quotations of both the metals ruled generally higher than in the preceding year. Apart from continued uncertainties in the internal and international situation, the chief bullish factors included the generally tight statistical position during the greater part of the year and the reported diversion of a part of the funds from the Stock Exchange consequent on the bearish trend in share values.

In gold there was a temporary setback in the latter part of July as a result of which the average ready rate for that month dropped to Rs. 113-7-8 from Rs. 115-4-5 in June. In August, the market firmed up, the ready rate touching a new record level on 31st August, following rumours (since officially denied on 3rd September) of demonetisation of hundred-rupee notes. Thereafter, the undertone continued to be comparatively steady, the monthly average price moving between Rs. 115-0-7 (September) and Rs. 118-0-1 (December). From the middle of January 1949, there was a pronounced rise in quotations, sentiment having been influenced partly by the strike in the Kolar Gold Fields. The average price for February shot up to Rs. 117-12-8. The succeeding two months witnessed a setback on reported raising by Banks of their rates against gold loans, rumours early in March of possible imports of bullion on a large scale (since officially denied on 21st March) and of a fall in the price of gold in the free markets abroad. The last two months of the year, however, witnessed a distinct revival, the market coming once again into the firm grip of bulls. The average rate which had worked out lower at Rs. 112-5-8 and Rs. 112-8-7 respectively in March and April, moved up to Rs. 117-0-8 in May and Rs. 117-7-9 in June. The highest and lowest rates during the year were Rs. 121-0-0 on 31st August, 1948 and Rs. 103-0-0 on 23rd March, 1949. The closing rate as on 30th June, 1949 was Rs. 114-14-0 as against 115-3-0 at the end of the preceding accounting year.

The silver section evinced a generally firmer tendency. There were occasional reactions, for example, during the latter half of September, 1948 and again during the early part of April, 1949, but these proved temporary, the undertone continuing to be mainly bullish. The average ready rate, which in June, 1948 was Rs. 173-13-2, moved up to Rs. 176-4-1 in August, and, after a temporary recession in September to Rs. 174-6-2, started moving up again almost continuously until it touched Rs. 187-12-5 for the month of February. From about the middle of February up to about the middle of April, there was a recession, the chief bearish factors being large arrivals from Cutch and Saurashtra, and also imports on a large scale of silver nitrate from the United Kingdom. The last two months, however, witnessed a distinct upward trend, the bulls having regained their dominating position. The average rate, which had gone down to Rs. 178-9-5 for April, worked out to Rs. 186-10-9 during June. The highest and lowest levels during the year were Rs. 192-12-0 on 18th June, 1949 and Rs. 167-0-0 on 9th July, 1948. The ready rate as on 30th June stood substantially higher at Rs. 182-10-0 as against Rs. 174-15-0 at the end of the preceding year.

**Money Market.**—The money market in Bombay witnessed unusual stringency with a sharp rise in money rates during February to April, 1949. This was largely due to the super-imposition, on the normal seasonal requirements, of demands for funds for financing imports on a large scale as the result of a more liberal import policy, the carrying of stocks which could not be quickly moved owing to transport difficulties, and collections of

income-tax arrears and provisional assessments. The call money rate among the larger scheduled banks, which was quoted at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. since the end of July 1947 rose to  $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 19th November, 1948 and after reverting to the previous level for a short time from 24th November, rose again to  $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 11th December and further to 1 per cent. on the 24th. From January 1949, the rate among the exchange and larger Indian scheduled banks (available separately from the rate among other Indian banks from 21st January) moved up by steps from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 9th April. During the last quarter of the year, with the progress of the slack season, money rates eased gradually. the call money rate among the exchange and larger Indian scheduled banks declining from  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 23rd April to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 2nd June. The call money rate among other Indian banks which was quoted at  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on 21st January, 1949 eased to  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a week later, but rose to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 20th March and further to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 2nd April. It eased somewhat during May and early June but hardened to  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 18th June. The call money rate in Calcutta remained steady at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. throughout the year, except for a slight rise in the last week of March when it was quoted at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The rates (Bombay) for 3 and 6 months deposits also hardened during the latter half of the year. The former rose from  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at the beginning of January, 1949 and further to  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the 21st; but from the end of the month to 23rd April it was lower at  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; after that it again moved up to  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. but on 18th June reverted to  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The latter rate which was being quoted at  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. rose to  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on 3rd January and has since been quoted at that level. The 12 months' rate remained unaltered at  $1\frac{1}{2}-2$  per cent. throughout the year. The other rates such as the Imperial Bank of India Hundi rate and the Bazar Bill rates also hardened in January and February, 1949 owing to the exceptionally tight conditions in the money market during that period.

There was a good response to the Government of India Treasury bills in the first quarter of the year under review, and the amount sold to the public during July-September, 1948 was Rs. 32.23 crores as against only Rs. 12.70 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. With the commencement of the busy season in October and the growing stringency in the money market the response to the treasury bills dwindled, and their offer to the public was suspended after 9th November, 1948. By 1st February, 1949 all the treasury bills outstanding with the public were paid off.

As part of their anti-inflation programme, the Government of India offered to the public for sale on tap from 15th October a new form of short-term obligation, namely, the Treasury Deposit Receipts with maturities of six, nine and twelve months and bearing interest at 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum respectively, subject to income tax. The amounts issued and discharged upto 1st July, 1949 were Rs. 457.75 lakhs and Rs. 96 lakhs respectively, the net outstanding with the public on that date being Rs. 381.75 lakhs.

**Government Loans.**—The Central Government's loan operations during the year under review consisted of the issue of one new loan, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan, 1955, and the repayment of three loans, namely, (1) the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan, 1948-52, (2) the 4 per cent. Loan, 1948-53 and (3) the Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949.

On 29th September, 1948 the Government announced their decision to float on 1st October, 1948, at par a new loan for Rs. 20 crores bearing interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum and repayable at par on 1st October, 1955. The list was opened on 1st October and closed at 12 noon the same day, the subscriptions having amounted to approximately Rs. 20 crores.

The balance of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan, 1948-52 (after the conversion of about Rs. 85 crores of that loan into the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan, 1962 on 1st June, 1948 noticed in the last Report) was repaid on 15th July, 1948. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 52.88 crores, the amount repaid during the year came to Rs. 51.45 crores. In accordance

with the notice of redemption given on 14th September, the 4 per cent. Loan, 1948-53, the outstanding of which amounted to about Rs. 5 crores, was repaid on 15th December. The Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949 also fell due for repayment from 15th January, 1949, and, out of a total outstanding of Rs. 5.30 crores, the amount repaid up to 30th June came to Rs. 4.47 crores. On 29th April the Government announced their decision to repay at par on 1st August, 1949, the whole of the 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52, the amount outstanding at the end of April being Rs. 66.64 crores. By a further announcement on 25th June the holders of the above-mentioned loan were given the option of converting their holdings at par, between 4th July and 8th July, 1949, either into the existing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan, 1955 or into the existing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan, 1962, the issue prices being Rs. 99.12 and Rs. 99.8 respectively for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Only one Provincial Government, viz., the C.P. and Berar Government, entered the money market during the year. The loan was for Rs. 2 crores, bearing interest at 3 per cent. and repayable at par on 1st September, 1964, the issue price being Rs. 99.0 for every Rs. 100 nominal. The list was opened on 1st September and closed within an hour of the same day, the loan having been oversubscribed. On 21st June, 1949, the 3 per cent. C.P. and Berar Loan, 1949, which at the end of May amounted to Rs. 72.92 lakhs, was repaid.

**Repatriation of Sterling Debt.**—During the year, the repayment of repatriated Sterling Stocks not surrendered earlier was continued. The amount thus repatriated was £106,963, the rupee counterparts created totalling Rs. 59,875.

**Conversion of Promissory Notes into Stock Certificates and Subsidiary General Ledger Accounts.**—The scheme for the conversion of Promissory Notes into Stock Certificates and vice versa (both free of charge), first introduced in 1942, continued to be operative during the year. During the year, Promissory Notes converted into Stock Certificates amounted to Rs. 24.42 crores, while Rs. 35.65 crores of Stock Certificates were reconverted into Promissory Notes. Institutional investors continued to avail themselves of the facility given by the Bank since 1942 to hold their securities in Subsidiary General Ledger Accounts and, at the end of March, 1949, 46.57 per cent. of the total rupee debt was held in such Accounts as compared to 45.90 per cent. last year.

**Scheduled Banks.**—During the year under review, three banks were included in and one excluded from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act. The total number of scheduled banks on 30th June, 1949 was 101. (The names marked with an asterisk in the list of scheduled banks appended to this Report indicate the additions to the schedule during the year.) The usual inspection before inclusion was instituted in the case of all the three banks added to the schedule. Applications from 7 banks were under consideration at the end of the year.

The table given below compares the position of the scheduled banks in India as on 2nd July, 1948 and 1st July, 1949.

(In Thousandds of rupees)

	2nd July, 1948	1st July, 1949	Difference (+) or (-)
1. Demand Liabilities .	696,49,35 (31,75,52)	595,67,51 (24,86,66)	-108,81,84 (-6,88,86)
2. Time Liabilities .	311,08,08 (59,51)	279,53,22 (15,00)	-31,54,86 (-44,51)
3. Cash in hand .	40,16,17	42,58,83	+2,42,66
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank.	77,92,87	60,44,79	-11,47,88
5. Advances .	434,31,94	420,70,51	+6,38,57
6. Bills Discounted .	16,39,08	15,20,30	-1,18,78

Note.—Borrowing from banks are shown within brackets against items 1 and 2.

A comparison of the figures as on 1st July, 1949 with the corresponding figures of the preceding year shows the following changes. The total demand and time liabilities of scheduled banks in India, in contrast with the previous year's trend, recorded a steep fall of Rs. 132.87 crores during the year to Rs. 875.21 crores, the fall being more pronounced during the busy season from October 1948 to May, 1949. Of this decline, the major portion, namely, Rs. 100.82 crores, occurred under demand liabilities, and the proportion of demand liabilities to total liabilities declined from 69.1 per cent on 2nd July, 1948 to 68.1 per cent. on 1st July, 1949. The increase in inter-bank borrowings (available separately since 1st July, 1948) was as much as Rs. 15.90 crores from October 1948 to March 1949; on 1st July, 1949, inter-bank borrowings stood at Rs. 25.02 crores. Total cash on hand and balances with the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 9.05 crores to Rs. 109.03 crores, mainly as a result of an increase in the trade demand for funds; the excess balances over the statutory minimum with the Reserve Bank also fell from Rs. 86.88 crores to Rs. 81.07 crores. Advances after touching a low of Rs. 389.59 crores on 21st September, 1948 moved up to a peak of Rs. 498.81 crores on 6th May, 1949 and stood at Rs. 440.71 crores on 1st July. The proportion of advances and bills discounted to total deposit liabilities consequently rose from 44.73 per cent. on 2nd July, 1948 to 52.09 per cent. on 1st July, 1949.

During the year under review 26 banks including 3 provincial co-operative banks approached the Reserve Bank of India for financial accommodation, the total amount of loans granted being Rs. 53.00 crores as against Rs. 2.29 crores advanced to 12 banks in the previous year.

The total number of offices of scheduled banks including head offices, branches, pay offices, etc., declined from 3,490 on 30th June, 1948 to 3,008 on 30th June 1949, a decrease of 482 as against only 76 in the previous year. This reduction in the number of offices was due partly to the exclusion of offices in Pakistan on the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948 and partly to the slow rate of expansion of branches owing to the operation of the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1948, and the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948. The newly scheduled banks accounted for an addition of 48 branches, while 19 new offices were opened at places which were not served by a scheduled or a non-scheduled bank with capital and reserves of over Rs. 50,000.

*Non-Scheduled Banks.*—The total number of non-scheduled banks registered and working in the Indian Union stood at 657 (including 95 loan companies) at the end of 1948 as against 688 at the end of 1947. The number submitting returns as on 31st December, 1948,

under Section 2771 of the Indian Companies Act was only 489 with total demand and time liabilities amounting to Rs. 38.50 crores, as against 489 banks with total demand and time liabilities amounting to Rs. 47.89 crores at the end of 1947. The decline in the number of banks submitting returns was mainly due to the non-submission of returns by most of the banks in West Bengal. On the basis of available data, the percentage of cash to total liabilities maintained by the 360 banks as a whole came to 8.8 as compared with 7.2 maintained by 439 banks at the end of 1947.

During the year, one indigenous banker was included in the list of non-scheduled banks and indigenous bankers approved for concession rates for remittances under Appendix III of the Reserve Bank's scheme of remittance facilities introduced in October, 1940. Ten banks were excluded from the list: one of these was included in the "Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act" and thus became eligible for better remittance facilities, six went into liquidation, and three were deleted from the list, of which two ceased to function in the Indian Union and the third ceased to do banking business. The total number of non-scheduled banks in the list thus declined from 78 to 68, while the total number of indigenous bankers rose from 5 to 6.

The additional facility of opening accounts with the Reserve Bank of India afforded to the non-scheduled

banks from 15th February, 1945 was continued during the year under review and one non-scheduled bank was admitted to this facility.

*Clearing House Facilities.*—The management of the Clearing House at Calcutta was taken over by the Reserve Bank of India from the Calcutta Clearing Banks Association with effect from 1st October, 1948.

*Operations of the Issue Department.*—The balance sheet of the Bank as on 30th June, 1949, together with the profit and loss account appears on page 1281. Profit and loss account figures for the preceding two years have also been incorporated to facilitate comparison.

The Reserve Bank of India ceased to be the monetary authority for the Dominion of Pakistan with the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948. On this date, as mentioned earlier, assets of the Issue Department worth Rs. 51.57 crores were transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan against an equivalent liability of Pakistan inscribed notes taken over by the State Bank. During the year to 30th June, 1949 assets worth Rs. 82.20 crores have been provisionally allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan against India notes returned, in terms of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947 as amended in March 1948.

India notes in circulation stood at Rs. 1,153.75 crores as on 30th June, 1949 as against Rs. 1,208.86 crores on 30th June, 1948, thus showing a decline of Rs. 115.11 crores over the year. Of this reduction, India notes returned by the State Bank of Pakistan during the year ended 30th June, 1949 accounted for Rs. 82.20 crores. The net contraction in notes in circulation in the Indian Union alone, over the year under review, was thus Rs. 82.91 crores.

On the assets side, "Gold Coin and Bullion" which continued to be valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21.3-10 per tola, declined from Rs. 44.42 crores on 30th June, 1948 to Rs. 40.02 crores on 30th June, 1949 as a result of the transfer of assets to the State Bank of Pakistan mentioned above. The fall in Foreign Securities\* from Rs. 1,185.82 crores as on 30th June, 1948, to Rs. 1,080.80 crores on 23rd July, was also accounted for mainly by the transfer of securities worth nearly Rs. 85 crores to the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948. On 20th August, there was a further drop of Rs. 284.16 crores to Rs. 796.64 crores, reflecting the transfer to the U.K. Government in terms of the Indo-U.K. Financial Agreement for the purchase of stores and the funding of pension annuities. Foreign Securities continued to decline for the remainder of the year mainly owing to the transfer to Pakistan against notes returned from time to time and stood at Rs. 685.34 crores on 30th June, 1949. As a result the percentage of gold and foreign securities to total notes issued fell sharply from 87.32 on 30th June, 1948, to 61.14 at the end of the year. "Rupee Coin" including Government of India one-rupee notes was steady round about Rs. 42-45 crores till April, but increased thereafter and closed for the year at Rs. 47.36 crores. The Bank received from the Central Government Rs. 5 crores of "Rupee Coin" during the year in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. "Rupee Securities" which stood at Rs. 127.84 crores on 30th June, 1948 fell to Rs. 114.15 crores on 2nd July owing to the transfer of nearly Rs. 13.69 crores to the State Bank of Pakistan against Pakistan notes. However, on 20th August, they rose sharply to Rs. 378.31 crores as a result of the creation of ad hoc treasury bills to replace, almost wholly, the sterling securities transferred to the U. K. Government mentioned above. They stood at Rs. 413.72 crores at the end of the year, showing an increase of Rs. 285.88 crores over the year.

*Operations of the Banking Department.*—There was an almost continuous decline during the year under review in the total assets of the Banking Department from

\* With effect from 1st January, 1940, in accordance with the obligations assumed by India as a member of the I. M. F., the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended so as to enable the Reserve Bank to hold other foreign securities in addition to sterling. The term "foreign securities" thus replaced "sterling securities" as from that date.

Rs. 486.83 crores to Rs. 294.88 crores. This was due partly to the transfer of balances of the Central and Provincial Governments and of schedule banks in Pakistan to the State Bank of Pakistan on its establishment on 1st July, 1948, and partly to the sharp decline in the balances of the Central Government of India and banks in the Indian Union as well as in balances held abroad. The deposits of the Central Government of India rose from Rs. 215.03 crores on 30th June, 1948 to Rs. 241.82 crores on 29th October but subsequently fell almost uninterruptedly. They stood at Rs. 128.39 crores at the end of the year. Deposits of the Provincial Governments in India which were at Rs. 19.86 crores on 30th June 1948 declined gradually to touch Rs. 9.62 crores on 12th November, 1948. In the first week of March, they increased sharply to Rs. 46.96 crores owing to adjustments of the provincial share of income-tax, but thereafter declined to close at Rs. 16.97 crores at the end of the year. Deposits of banks also dropped from Rs. 108.21 crores at the end of June, 1948 to Rs. 79.60 crores on 2nd July, as a result of the transfer of balances of the schedule banks in Pakistan to the State Bank of Pakistan. In July, however, they increased sharply and touched Rs. 112.52 crores on the 30th. Thereafter they fell almost continuously and on 15th April, 1949, stood at Rs. 49.98 crores mainly owing to the unusually heavy demand for funds during the 1948-49 busy season, mentioned previously. During May and June balances of banks increased slowly and stood at Rs. 67.45 crores at the end of the year.

On the assets side, "Balances held Abroad" fell gradually from Rs. 401.84 crores on 30th June, 1948 to Rs. 135.68 crores on 30th June, this year, reflecting partly the transfer to the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948 and partly also the consistent drawings on our foreign exchange resources for financing of imports on a large scale especially in the latter half of 1948 and early in 1949. Investments which stood at Rs. 50.86 crores on 30th June, 1948 increased substantially and stood at Rs. 198.45 crores at the end of the year, owing mainly to the official support extended to the gilt-edged market.

**Government Securities Market.**—The Bombay gilt-edged market was generally quiet and on the whole steady during the year, except for a few set backs reported to be due to the situation in Kashmir and Hyderabad, expectations in certain quarters of an upward revision of interest rates, and acute stringency in the money market in the latter half of the year. The Economic Adviser's index number of Government Securities (1927-28=100) which stood at 114.5 in June 1948 fluctuated narrowly between 113.9 and 115.1 during the year, prices being sustained to a considerable extent by the

Reserve Bank's discriminating open market purchases. The average for the year at 114.6 was lower than the previous year's at 116.4.

With the promulgation by the Government of India on 1st July, 1948 of an Ordinance restricting the transfer of Government of India securities held by or on behalf of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the market opened steady, and continued to be so till October. Other factors making for the uptrend in prices were the reapparance of institutional support partly owing to the repayment of the 2½ per cent. Loan, 1948-52 on 15th July, 1948, the swift and decisive action in Hyderabad, and the reassuring effect on investors of the flotation at par of Rs. 20 crores of the 2½ per cent. short-medium-dated Loan, 1955, on 1st October, 1948, which was taken as evidence of Government's desire not to abandon the cheap money policy. The market was further strengthened by the announcement on 14th September, 1948 of the repayment of the 1 per cent. Rupee Loan, 1948-53 on 15th December, 1948, the amount outstanding in this Loan being Rs. 5.02 crores. For the rest of the year, except for some weakness following selling pressure in November, the trend was generally steady, prices fluctuating both ways with gains and losses confined generally to a narrow range. Acute stringency in the money market from February to April 1949, though mitigated to a certain extent by sizeable official support, had an adverse effect on trading in gilt-edgeds during this period. The 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1946, for example, eased from Rs. 99.0 at the end of February to Rs. 97.12, the lowest for the year, in the first week of April. In the last quarter of the year the decision to repay on 1st August, 1949 the whole of the 3 per cent Rupee Loan, 1949-52, amounting to about Rs. 67 crores, as well as of the 3 per cent Sterling Stock, 1949-52, strengthened the market. Prices especially of short-dates improved slightly in June, 1949, owing to investment support following a slight easing of stringency in the money market from the last week of May. As previously mentioned, the Government of India announced on 24th June, that the holders of the 3 per cent Loan, 1949-52 would have the option of converting their holdings at par into either the 2½ per cent Loan, 1955 or the 2½ per cent Loan, 1962, their issue prices being Rs. 99.12 and Rs. 99.8 respectively per Rs. 100.

The closing prices of gilt-edged securities for 1948-49 were only slightly lower than those for the previous year. A few short dateds, however, showed moderate losses. The pattern of yields at the close of the year showed a gentle rise in the short-dated loans, but a more or less stable level in medium and longer dateds. The following table indicates the trend of prices and yields of some representative securities during the year:

	Opening 2-7-48	Highest	Lowest	Closing 30-6-49	Yield on (1)	Yield on (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3% Loan 1949-52	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	%	%
	101 6	101 11	100 2	100 3	1.71	0.92
3% Loan 1953-55	102 12	102 15	101 6	101 18	2.41	2.50
3% Loan 1957	101 14	102 12	101 0	10	2.76	2.77
3% Loan 1963-65	100 9	101 6	99 14	100 5	2.95	2.97
3% Loan 1970-75	99 11	100 13	99 11	100 0	3.02	3.00
3% Loan 1986 or Later (Conversion Loan of 1946)	99 0	99 14	97 12	98 2	3.03*	3.06*

\* Flat yield.

**Industrial Share Market**—The depression in the Bombay stock market which began in August, 1946 showed practically no signs of abatement during the year under review, except for occasional spells of increased activity with a slight improvement in prices. The rate of decline in prices was, however, smaller than during the previous two years. The Economic Adviser's Index Number (Base: 1927-28=100) of variable yield industrial securities gradually fell from 164.9 in July, 1948, to 135.5 in June, 1949, except for a small and short-lived improvement in August 1948 when it stood at

167.3. The average index for the year under review stood at 154.9 as against 181.9 and 258.9 for 1947-48 and 1946-47 respectively. The major factors responsible for the absence of investment support were the uncertainty regarding the scope of private enterprise despite ministerial clarifications, political developments in Kashmir and Hyderabad, the growing communist influences in Eastern countries, the high level of personal income taxation, increasing demands by labour and costs of production and the narrowing of profit margins.

The market remained bearish from July to November and equity prices drifted to lower levels, influenced by the news regarding the Hyderabad situation, the publication on 23rd September, 1948 of the Expert Committee's recommendations on profit-sharing in industry on a fifty-fifty, basis, apprehensions regarding Government's anti-inflationary policy, the promulgation of the Dividend Limitation Ordinance on 29th October, 1948, and the notification relating to the restrictions on future issues of bonus shares. The decline was, however, checked to a certain extent by the Prime Minister's denial in the Dominion Parliament of rumours regarding the demonetisation of 100-rupee notes and freezing of bank balances, the swift and successful action in Hyderabad and the feeling that the Expert Committee's recommendations on profit-sharing would not adversely affect a majority of companies. A mild recovery was in evidence towards the close of November, the uptrend being assisted by larger buying enquiries promoted by optimistic expectations regarding increase in steel prices, the promulgation of the Ordinance empowering the Income-tax Investigation Commission to compound cases arising from tax evasion, and rumours that the Government would be more liberal in granting permissions for the issue of bonus shares.

From January 1949, although there were several favourable factors, such as the increase in cloth and steel prices, higher production reports from Jamshedpur, removal of the export duty on mill-made cloth, and ministerial clarifications regarding the role of private enterprise, the market was on the whole quietly easy. The drop in prices resulted from considerable selling pressure owing to the unusually stringent money conditions from February to April 1949, the worsening political situation in China and Burma, the decision of the Government of India to levy an excise duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on superfine cloth, and heavy liquidation and bear hammering of Tata Deferreds. Though the surplus railway budget led to a minor rally in February, declines to fresh levels were noticed in the ensuing months following dissatisfaction regarding tax concessions in the Central Budget and the imposition of excise duty on coarse cloth. In the early part of June, there was a moderate improvement in prices, but this was purely technical. In the absence of sustained investment support, heavy selling, especially from the Unions and States, accounted for the reappearance of the downward trend in the latter part of the month, the closing quotations of most of the scrips for the year under review being considerably lower than those of the previous year.

*Economic Perspective.*—The overall picture of Indian economy which emerges from the facts given above does not show any appreciable improvement as compared to conditions twelve months ago. With the re-imposition of controls and the adoption of an anti-inflation programme, the price rise witnessed in the first half of 1948 has not only been halted but to some extent reversed. Monetary circulation has shown considerable contraction during the year and inflationary pressures in general have slightly abated. Nevertheless, Indian prices and costs are still high. There are no signs as yet of a revival of investment in the country. While gilt-edged securities have maintained their strength, the industrial share market has continued on the downward course and the prices of some of the major industrial shares are now close to the pre-war level.

Since September 1948 prices in the U.S.A. have shown a distinctly downward trend and although this may not develop into a serious depression, the stage is definitely set for a return to the buyers' market all the world over. Already, as recent events show, exports from soft currency areas to hard currency areas are meeting with some resistance. This is a situation which will have to be carefully watched. During the year several countries have tried to curb inflationary developments through fiscal and monetary measures. Attempts have also been made to achieve external equilibrium through export drives on the one hand and stringent import controls on the other. It is now four years since the end of the war, but the world situation is far from normal. World trade has still not regained its pre-war volume. National as well as international action will continue to be necessary for the restoration of the economic structures of the countries affected by the war and for the attainment of the objective of high and stable levels of employment with

rising real incomes. Marshall Aid has made a valuable contribution in this direction. There has been a significant improvement in Europe's production in the course of the year. At the end of the first year of ERP it is clear that the task of rebuilding Europe is more difficult than was thought at the earlier stages. The progress of recovery in Asia has been exceedingly slow. Large parts of this continent have suffered on account of the continuance of disturbed internal conditions. In this background India presents a picture of great internal strength and stability. Politically, the integration of Indian States which has made it possible to evolve a uniform economic policy for the country represents a development which is of major significance. Many of the economic problems, some of them legacies of the war and some of the Partition, however, remain to be solved. Like the U.K., India needs larger production and larger exports. Production has improved somewhat during the year, but in some industries such as iron and steel, for instance, we are still unable to make full use of our installed capacity. Shortages of capital goods and technical personnel are serious handicaps. Machinery imports have been on a fairly large scale during the last year or two, but they are small in relation to our needs. It is clear that a concentrated drive and co-ordinated action will be necessary to secure a substantial increase in production. Domestic investment has to be stimulated, but this has to come out of increased real earnings, if further inflationary pressures are to be avoided.

India's resources are large, but the seriousness of the short term problem cannot be underrated. The immediate problem is the financing of the heavy imports of grain for feeding the country. At the same time the effort to increase our exports will have to be continued and even strengthened. Trying to maintain a balance by a reduction of imports may, under certain conditions, be inescapable, but it is not a solution of the real problem. The Indian economy today needs imports on a large scale, and these can be obtained in the main by increasing our earnings from exports. There has been a growing recognition abroad of the need for provision of capital and technical assistance to backward countries. A freer and larger flow of capital to underdeveloped areas would seem essential not only for a solution of the problem of dollar scarcity, but for ordered economic and political progress of the world as a whole.

By order of the  
Central Board of Directors,

B. RAMA RAU,  
Governor.

## APPENDIX

### *Scheduled Banks*

1. Ajodhia Bank.
2. Allahabad Bank.
3. American Express Co., Inc.
4. Andhra Bank.
5. Australasia Bank.
6. Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
7. Bank of Assam
8. Bank of Baroda.
9. Bank of Behar.
10. Bank of Bikaner.
11. Bank of China.
12. Bank of Communications.
13. Bank of Hindustan.

14. Bank of India.  
 15. Bank of Jaipur.  
 16. Bank of Maharashtra.  
 17. Bank of Mysore.  
 18. Bank of Nagpur.  
 19. Bank of Poona.  
 20.\* Bank of Rajasthan.  
 21. Bankers, Union.  
 22. Baroily Corporation (Bank)  
 23\* Belgaum Bank.  
 24. Bengal Central Bank.  
 25. Bharat Bank.  
 26. Bharatha Lakshmi Bank.  
 27. Calcutta Commercial Bank.  
 28. Calcutta National Bank.  
 29. Canara Bank.  
 30. Canara Banking Corporation.  
 31. Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate.  
 32. Central Bank of India.  
 33. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.  
 34. Comilla Banking Corporation  
 35. Comilla Union Bank.  
 36. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.  
 37. Devkaran Nunjee Banking Co.  
 38. Dinajpur Bank.  
 39. Eastern Bank.  
 40. Exchange Bank of India and Africa.  
 41. Gadodia Bank.  
 42. Grindlays Bank.  
 43. Habib Bank.  
 44. Hind Bank.  
 45. Hindustan Commercial Bank.  
 46. Hindusthan Mercantile Bank.  
 47. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
 48. Hooghly Bank.  
 49. Hyderabad State Bank.  
 50. Imperial Bank of India.  
 51. Indian Bank. |  
 52. Indian Overseas Bank  
 53. Indo-Commercial Bank.  
 54. Indo-Mercantile Bank.  
 55. Jodhpur Commercial Bank.  
 56. Jwala Bank.  
 57. Karnani Industrial Bank.  
 58. Kumbakonam Bank.  
 59. Lakshmi Commercial Bank.  
 60. Laxmi Bank.  
 61. Lloyds Bank.  
 62. Mahaluxmi Bank.  
 63. Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad.  
 64. Mercantile Bank of India.  
 65.\* Maraj State Bank.  
 66. Nadar Bank.  
 67. Narang Bank of India.  
 68. Nath Bank.  
 69. National Bank of India.  
 70. National Bank of Lahore.  
 71. National City Bank of New York.  
 72. National Savings Bank.  
 73. Nedungadi Bank.  
 74. Netherlands India Commercial Bank, N. V.  
 75. Netherlands Trading Society.  
 76. New Bank of India.  
 77. New Citizen Bank of India.  
 78. Noakhali Union Bank.  
 79. Oriental Bank of Commerce.  
 80. Oudh Commercial Bank.  
 81. Palai Central Bank.  
 82. Pioneer Bank.  
 83. Prabhat Bank.  
 84. Pratap Bank.  
 85. Presidency Industrial Bank.  
 86. Punjab and Sind Bank.  
 87. Punjab Co-operative Bank.  
 88. Punjab National Bank.  
 89. Southern Bank.  
 90. South India Bank.  
 91. South Indian Bank.  
 92. Tanjore Permanent Bank.  
 93. Traders' Bank.  
 94. Travancore Bank.  
 95. Travancore Forward Bank.  
 96. Tripura Modern Bank.  
 97. Union Bank of India.  
 98. United Commercial Bank.  
 99. United Industrial Bank.  
 100. Universal Bank of India.  
 101. Vyeya Bank.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA  
Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1949  
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	32,69,01,504	8	0	A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Notes in circulation	1153,74,98,184	0	0	(a) Held in India	40,01,70,843	9	5		
Total notes issued				(b) Held outside India	Nil				
	1186,43,99,688	8	0	Foreign Securities	685,34,37,854	2	5		
Total Liabilities	1186,43,99,688	8	0	Total of A	725,36,08,697	11	10		
				B. Rupee Coin Government of India Rupee Securities Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	47,35,67,597	7	3		
					413,72,23,393	4	11		
					Nil				
				Total Assets	1186,43,99,688	8	0		

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 61.138 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
Capital paid up Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0	0	Notes	32,69,01,504	8	0
Deposits:—	5,00,00,000	0	0	Rupee Coin	12,63,709	0	0
(a) Government				Subsidiary Coin	1,08,744	8	6
(1) Central Government	128,39,33,862	6	5	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—			
(2) Other Governments	16,96,60,055	14	0	(a) Internal	57,19,000	0	0
(b) Banks	67,45,21,200	7	11	(b) External	Nil		
(c) Others	61,29,04,352	7	11	(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,27,86,401	15	8
Bills Payable	3,27,05,449	6	9	Balances held abroad*	135,68,30,074	15	0
Other Liabilities	7,50,45,551	11	2	Loans and Advances to Government	10,72,00,000	0	0
Total Liabilities	294,87,70,471	15	2	Other Loans and Advances	7,31,60,715	4	2
				Investments	103,44,82,169	8	0
				Other Assets	2,03,18,152	3	10
				Total Assets	294,87,70,471	15	2

\*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June 1949

INCOME				Rs.	A.	P.	
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission, etc				11,69,98,048	12	4	
				11,69,98,048	12	4	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>							
Establishment				119,81,665	14	2	
Directors' and Local Board Members' fees and expenses				83,393	10	0	
Auditor's fees				22,300	0	0	
Bent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.				4,13,299	6	7	
Law charges				3,361	11	6	
Postage and Telegraph charges				1,68,477	5	6	
Remittance of Treasury				14,58,715	3	0	
Stationery, etc.				4,47,172	8	11	
Security Printing (Other than Note Forms, etc.)				38,57,790	8	1	
Depreciation and Rent to Bank's property				3,96,617	8	9	
Agency charges				28,79,706	6	3	
Contributions to staff and superannuation funds				76,700	0	0	
Miscellaneous expenses				14,38,917	10	4	
				9,05,69,731	4	3	
				11,69,98,048	12	4	
Amount set aside for payment of dividend at the rate of 3½% per annum**				8,75,000	0	0	
All outlay transferred to the Reserve Fund				Nil			
Surplus available for payment of additional dividend at the rate of ½ per cent**				1,25,000	0	0	
Surplus payable to the Central Government				8,95,69,731	4	3	
				Nil			
				9,05,69,731	4	3	
<b>RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT</b>							
By balance on 30th June 1949				5,00,00,000	0	0	
By transfer from Profit and Loss Account				Nil			
				Total	5,00,00,000	0	0

\*\*Amount set aside on 1st January 1949 for payment of dividend in respect of the period from 1st July to 31st December 1948 under Section 3 (2) (b) of the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948 (No. LXII of 1948).

B. RAMA RAU,  
Governor.

C. B. TREVOR,  
Deputy Governor.

M. G. MEKHRI,  
Deputy Governor.

H. P. R. MENON,  
Chief Accountant (Off.).

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 30th June, 1949.

We have examined the above, Balance Sheet with Office and of the Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, Offices and Branches, which Returns are incorporated in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by, have been valued in accordance with, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Regulations framed drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Dated the 22nd July 1949.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.  
P. K. GHOSH,  
SASTRI & SHAH,

Auditors.

K. R. K. MENON, See

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA***Bombay, the 30th August 1949*

**No. F.E.R.A.85/49-R.B.**—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), and in supersession of the notification of the Reserve Bank of India No. F.E.R.A.49/18-R.B dated the 25th August 1948, the Reserve Bank is pleased to direct that—

(1) the prohibition imposed by clause (b) of the said sub-section shall not apply to the transfer of any securities expressed to be payable in Indian currency or in the currency of any country or territory for the time being specified in the Schedule annexed to the Reserve Bank of India Notification No. F.E.R.A.45/48-R.B., dated the 25th August 1948 or to the creation or transfer of any interest in such securities to or in favour of a person resident in any country or territory so specified in the aforesaid Schedule;

(2) the prohibition imposed by clause (c) of the said sub-section shall not apply

- (a) to the transfer of such securities from a register in any of the Provinces of India to a register in any country or territory so specified; or
- (b) to the substitution for such securities which are either in or registered in any of the Provinces of India of such securities which are either in or registered in any country or territory so specified;

(3) the prohibition imposed by clause (d) of the said sub-section shall not apply to the issue of such securities which are registered or to be registered in any of the Provinces of India to a person resident in any country or territory so specified.

B RAMA RAU, Governor

O. K. GHOSHI, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)****CENTRAL EXCISES***New Delhi, the 1st September 1949*

**No. 28.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

**In the said Rules—**

(i) for sub-rule (1) of rule 47, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) A manufacturer shall provide a store-room or other place of storage at his premises for depositing goods made on the same premises without payment of duty:

Provided that, where the manufacturer undertakes to pay duty on all such goods and clear them immediately on completion of manufacture, the Collector may exempt him from providing such store-room or other place of storage.”

(ii) to clause (ii) of rule 51, the following shall be added, namely:—

“unless they are intended to be cleared on payment of duty immediately after completion of manufacture;”:

(iii) after rule 51, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

**“51A. Removal of goods after payment of duty.—** Except as otherwise expressly provided in these Rules, no duty-paid goods shall be allowed to enter, or be retained in, any part or premises of the factory.”

*New Delhi, the 10th September 1949*

**No. 29.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

**In Appendix I to the said Rules—**

(1) In the table under the heading “Forms”, for the entries relating to Central Excise Series No. 22, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“22	(with surety) in respect of match banderols obtained on credit	65	<b>B-3 (Sur.)</b>
22A	(with security) in respect of match banderols obtained on credit.	65	<b>B-3 (Sec.)</b>

(2) In Form B-3 under Central Excise Series No. 22, for the heading, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

**“FORM B-3 (Sur.)**

Bond (with surety) to be executed by match manufacturer in respect of banderols obtained on credit.”

(3) After Form B-3, as so amended, the following Form shall be inserted, namely:—

**“Central Excise Series No. 22-A.****Range  
Circle****FORM B-3 (Sec.)**

Bond (with security) to be executed by match manufacturer in respect of banderols obtained on credit.

**(Rule 65)***(Delete the letters and words not applicable.)*

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Match Factory \_\_\_\_\_  
the owner(s) of the situate at \_\_\_\_\_

**[hereinafter called the obligor(s)]**

am/are jointly and severally bound to the Governor-General in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees to be paid to the Governor General for which payment I/we jointly and severally bind myself/ourselves and my/our legal representatives.

Whereas the obligor(s) has/have applied to the Collector of Central Excise, \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the Collector) for the supply on credit of excise banderols to be affixed to boxes and booklets of matches to be manufactured in the above-named factory;

And whereas the Collector has agreed that the said obligor(s) may obtain from the Government Treasury at \_\_\_\_\_ banderols of such kind as may be required by the said obligor(s), not exceeding in value the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees at any one time and may from time to time obtain further banderols provided that the value of the banderols so supplied from time to time shall not exceed the value of the banderols on the boxes or booklets of matches which may be received by the Collector in the bonded warehouse or other place of storage approved by the Collector from the said obligor(s);

And whereas the obligor(s) agrees(s) and undertake(s) to return the said banderols if so required and further agree(s) and undertake(s) to pay to the Collector the value of the banderols not so returned, excepting such banderols in respect of which under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the obligor(s) may be entitled to a refund from the Collector.

Whereas the Collector has required the obligor(s) to deposit as guarantee for the amount of this bond

the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees in cash  
the securities hereinafter mentioned of a total face value of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees endorsed in the Collector's favour namely.

And whereas the obligor(s) has/have furnished such guarantee by depositing with the Collector the cash/securities as aforementioned.

The condition of this bond is that if the obligor(s) shall observe all the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Rules made thereunder so far as they relate to banderols obtained on credit,

And if the obligor(s) shall utilise the banderols obtained on credit only for the purpose of affixing the same to boxes or booklets of matches manufactured in the said factory;

And if the obligor(s) shall return the unused banderols to the Collector, if so required,

And if the obligor(s) shall pay into the treasury approved by the Collector within ten days of such demand being made the full price of the banderols not so returned, less the price of such banderols in respect of which, under the Central Excise Rules 1944, the obligors are entitled to a refund from the Collector.

The obligation shall be void.

Otherwise and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

I/We declare that this bond is given under the orders of the Central Government for the performance of an act in which the public are interested.

Place

Date

Signature(s) of obligor(s)

Witness (1)

(2)

Address (1)

Address(2)

Occupation (1)

Occupation (2)

Accepted by me this

day of

19 .

Collector of Central Excise."

D. P. ANAND, Dy. Secy.

#### INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. 83.**—Under sub-section (3) of section 28B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), as amended by Ordinance IX of 1949, the Central Government is pleased to notify that, if a firm is not to be assessed as an unregistered firm under that sub-section, it should fulfil the conditions specified against it:

(a) In case the firm has been treated as a registered firm for the purpose of its last completed regular assessment.

The firm should have made an application for registration in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, in respect of the year for which the provisional assessment is to be made, before such assessment is made.

(b) In case no regular assessment has been made on the firm for any year preceding the year for which the provisional assessment is to be made.

The firm should have made an application for registration in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, on or before the date on which it has made a return of its income.

New Delhi, the 6th September 1949

**No. 88.**—It is notified for general information that the Central Government have approved the institution mentioned below for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 15B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922):—

"Central Provinces

315. Kasturba-Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Wardha."

S. P. LAHIRI, Dy. Secy.

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th September 1949

WHEREAS the Central Government has full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for, and in relation to, the governance of the State of Tehri-Garhwal;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order.—

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Taxation Laws (Extension to Tehri-Garhwal) Order, 1949;

(2) It extends to the whole of Tehri-Garhwal.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

**2. Extension of taxation laws to Tehri-Garhwal.**—(1) The following Acts, namely:—

(i) the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922),

(ii) the Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926 (III of 1926),

(iii) the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947),

(iv) the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947),

(v) the Indian Finance Act, 1949 (XIV of 1949),

(vi) the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949),

and all rules and orders made thereunder which are in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, are hereby extended to, and shall be in force in the said State.

(2) The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947, and the Indian Finance Act, 1949, and all rules and orders made thereunder, shall operate as if they had been extended to, and brought into force in the said State on the 1st day of April, 1949.

**3. Interpretation of laws as extended.**—In any Act, rule or order extended by section 2 to the said State, notwithstanding anything contained in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897),—

(a) any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Acceding States or the Indian States shall be construed as not including a reference to the said State;

(b) any reference, by whatever form of words, to British subjects shall be deemed to include a reference to persons, who immediately before the 1st day of August, 1949, were subjects of the said State;

(c) any reference, by whatever form of words, to the United Provinces shall be construed as including a reference to the said State;

(d) any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Provinces generally shall be construed as including a reference to the said State.

**4. Amendment of Act XI of 1922.**—In the extension of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 to Tehri-Garhwal, the said Act shall be subject to the following amendments and the amendments shall be deemed to have been made on the first day of April, 1949, namely:—

(i) the amendments specified in the First Schedule to the Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States) Ordinance, 1949, as if the expression 'merged States' therein includes a reference to the said State;

(ii) for the purpose of sub-section (8) of section 66, "the High Court" in relation to the said State means the High Court at Allahabad.

**5. Amendment of Act XXI of 1947.**—In the extension of the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947, to Tehri Garhwal the said Act shall be subject to the amendments specified in the Second Schedule to the Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States) Ordinance 1949, as if the expression 'merged States' includes a reference to the said State and the amendments shall be deemed to have been made on the first day of April 1949.

**6. Repeal of corresponding laws and savings.**—(1) If, immediately before the commencement of this Order, there is in force in the said State any law relating to income-tax, super-tax or business profits tax, that law shall cease to have effect except for the purposes of the levy, assessment and collection of income-tax and super-tax in respect

peot of any period not included in the previous year for the purposes of assessment under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as extended to the said State by this Order, or, as the case may be, the levy, assessment and collection of business profits tax for any chargeable accounting period ending on or before the 31st day of March 1948 and for any purposes connected with such levy, assessment or collection.

Provided that any reference in any such law to an officer, authority, tribunal or Court shall be construed as a reference to the corresponding officer, authority, tribunal or Court appointed or constituted by or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or, as the case may be, the Business Profits Tax Act, 1948, as extended by this Order to the said State.

Provided further that if any question arises as to who such corresponding officer, authority, tribunal or court is, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final.

(2) If immediately before the commencement of this Order there is in force in the said State any law corresponding to the Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926, the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, or the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949, such corresponding law is hereby repealed:

Provided that section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply in relation to such repeal as if the corresponding law had been an enactment and that enactment had been repealed by a Central Act.

**7. Removal of difficulties.**—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Order, the Central Government may by order make such provisions, or give such directions as appear to it to be necessary for removal of the difficulty.

P. C. PADHT, Addl. Secy.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

#### INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th August 1949

**No. 65.**—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in its Notification No. 92—Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1948, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said Notification under the sub-head "II Bombay City" for the Ranges, Income-tax Circles and Wards specified against them the following Ranges, Income-tax Circles and Wards shall be substituted, namely:—

#### Bombay 'A'—

1. A—I Ward.
2. A—II Ward.
3. A—III Ward.
4. A—IV Ward.
5. A—V Ward.
6. B—III Ward

#### Bombay 'B'—

1. Companies Circle I.
2. Companies Circle III
3. B—I Ward.
4. B—II Ward

#### Bombay 'C'—

1. C—I Ward.
2. C—III Ward
3. C—IV Ward

#### Bombay 'D'—

1. D—II Ward
2. E—Ward.
3. G—Ward.
4. S. B. I.
5. S. B. II.
6. B. B. C.

#### 7. B. S. D

#### 8. Special Circle II.

#### Bombay 'E'—

1. Bombay Circle I.
2. Bombay Circle II.
3. Bombay Circle III
4. Bombay Circle IV
5. Bombay Circle V
6. Bombay Circle VI
7. Bombay Circle D—I Ward
8. Bombay Special Circle I.

#### Bombay 'F'—

1. Bombay Circle VII.
2. Bombay Circle VIII.
3. Bombay Circle IX.
4. Bombay Circle X
5. Bombay Circle XI.
6. Bombay Circle XII
7. Bombay Circle XIII.
8. Bombay Circle XIV.
9. Bombay Circle XV.
10. Bombay Circle XVI.
11. Central Section I
12. Central Section II.
13. Central Section III.
14. Central Section IV.
15. Central Section V.
16. Central Section VI.
17. Central Section VII.
18. Central Section VIII.
19. Central Section IX.
20. Central Section X.
21. Central Section XI.
22. Central Section XII.

#### Bombay 'G'—

1. Companies Circle II.
2. Companies Circle IV.
3. Market Ward.
4. C—II Ward.

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. 82.**—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 19th September 1949. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the said Board.

#### Draft Amendment

After Rule 20A of the said Rules the following Rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"20B. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 20, the notice of demand of any tax due in consequence of any provisional assessment made under section 23B shall be in the following form—

*'Notice of demand under section 29 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 for payment of tax provisionally assessed under section 23B of the Act.'*

#### To

#### Status

#### G.I.R. No.

Take notice that for the assessment year \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ has been provisionally determined to be payable by you under section 23B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

2. You are required to pay the above sum on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Treasury Officer

Sub-Treasury Officer  
Agent, Imperial Bank of India  
Reserve Bank of India

at \_\_\_\_\_, when you will be granted a receipt. A chalan is enclosed for the purpose

3. If you do not pay the sum on or before the date specified above, you will, without prejudice to any other consequences which you may incur, be liable under section 46(1) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, to a penalty which may be as great as the tax due from you

Income-tax Officer

Address

Dated 19

Place.

**No. 84.**—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and in partial modification of its Notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Kanpur, shall also and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow, shall not perform his functions in respect of persons specified in column 3 of the schedule hereto annexed for the appeals

mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof:—

S.No.	No. of appeal and assessment year	Name of assessee
1	2	3
1	8/143 1944-45	Shri Bhagwan Radha Krishna, Ilazrat ganj, Lucknow (Through Jai Narain Trivedi)
2	7/142 1945-46	do
3	3/62/270 1946-47	do
4	10/151 1943-44	Darbar Chand & Bros, Nazirabad, Lucknow.
5	103 1946-47	Messrs. Om Parkash Luxmi Narain, Lucknow.
6	104 1947-48	do
7	107 1948-49	do

#### INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. 86.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that

the following further amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 13-I.T., dated the 12th February 1949, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification after serial No. 23, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
23-A	Employees of the Assam Railway, whose annual salary during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax under the law for the time being in force or being less than that amount has for some reasons been subjected to deduction of tax at Source.	Additional Income-tax Officer, Gaubati.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam	Appellate Assistant of Commissioner of Income-tax, 'B' Range, Calcutta.	Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta (Central) and Assam

S. P. LAHIRI, Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

CENTRAL TEA BOARD

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. 309(14)-FT(Tea)/49.**—In pursuance of section 1 of the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 (XIII of 1949), the Central Government is pleased to notify that the Government of Tripura has nominated Mr. R. K. Ray, I.C.S., Dewan of Tripura State, as the member of the Central Tea Board vice Mr. B. K. Acharya, I.C.S.

2. Mr. R. K. Ray shall hold office for a term of three years with effect from the date of this notification.

#### TEA

New Delhi, the 10th September 1949

**No. 236(3)-F.T.(Tea)/49.**—In partial modification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce Resolution, No. 236(3)-F.T.(Tea)/49 dated the 12th February 1949, the Government of India have been pleased to notify the following changes in the constitution of the ad hoc Committee, namely:—

(a) The Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chairman, Central Tea Board, ex-officio to be Chairman of the ad hoc Committee vice Mr. K. K. Chettur, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, and

(b) Mr. B. C. Kundu, Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Industries and Commerce Department—ex-officio—to be member of the ad hoc Committee vice Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

S. K. BANERJI, Dy. Secy.

#### MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. 72-M.II(1)/48.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 249 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government is pleased to empower the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Fort Cochin, being a Magistrate of the first class to make formal investigations into shipping casualties under Part VI of the said Act.

H. C. SARIN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 10th September 1949

**No. 30-M.II(7) 49.**—In pursuance of paragraph 5 of the Scheme for the administration of the Merchant Seamen's Amenities Fund published in Gazette Notification No. 30-M.II(7)/49, dated 27th August 1949 the following members have been nominated to the Committee which will administer the fund:

*Chairman*

Mr. S. Ranganathan, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce.

*Vice-Chairman*

Mr. H. C. Sarin, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce.

Mr. C. P. Srivastava, I.F.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce.

Lt. Kirpal Singh, R.I.N., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.

*Secretary*

Mr. Shiv Charan Das, Assistant Director of Seamen's Welfare.

2. The Committee will be known as the Merchant Seamen's Amenities Fund Committee.

P. R. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

**RESOLUTION**

New Delhi, the 10th September 1949

**No. 13-CJ(5)/48-FT(E).**—The Government of India have decided that the following further amendment should be made in paragraph 2 of the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 13-CJ(5)/48/FT(E), dated the 1st January 1949, as amended by the corrigendum dated the 26th February 1949, and Resolutions No. 13-CJ(5)/48-FT(E), dated the 16th April and 30th July 1949:—

The following should be substituted for the existing item (i) namely:—

- (i) Two representatives of the Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta, including Dr. B. C. Kundu, M.A., Ph.D. F.N.I., Director of Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Calcutta.

**ORDER**

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, all Chief Commissioners, the several Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, The Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor General, the Central Board of Revenue, the Auditor General, the Director General of Employment and Resettlement, the Director General, Industry and Supply, the High Commissioner for India, London, the High Commissioner for India in Canada, the High Commissioner for India in Australia, All Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi, the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, the Assistant Trade Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Dacca, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay, Secretary, Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta, Secretary, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta, and all recognised Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

U. L. GOSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. I(I)-1(146).**—*Corrigendum.*—In the Schedule of Base Prices appearing in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(I)-1(146), dated 25th May 1949, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th May 1949, against item No. 19(a)—'Blooms and Slabs' in the sub-column 'Tested' under columns II and III for the amounts Rs. 272-0 and 287-0, respectively, read Rs. 277-0 and 292-0 respectively.

N. R. REDDY, Under Secy.

Bombay, the 3rd September 1949

**No. TCS.1/22.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 22 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(6)1/44, dated the 19th February 1948, namely:—

In clause 7 of the said Notification, the words "or sewing thread yarn" shall be deleted.

**No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(i).**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21 (4) of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that cloth and yarn shall be securely packed in bales or packages as given below, starting from the inner most layer:—

- 1 layer of Paper, Kraft, Wrapping (inner) or Fents.
- 1 layer Light of Hessian.
- 1 layer of Paper, Packing, Waterproof.
- 1 layer of tarpaulin (only during Monsoon months).
- 1 layer of Heavy Hessian (outer).

2. The hoops used should be of standard gauge and should be used on all the six sides of each bale.

**NOTE.**—Where tarpaulin is not readily available an additional layer of waterproof packing paper can be used.

**No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(ii).**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 22 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(6)1/44, dated the 19th February 1944, namely:—

In the said notification after clause 8 the following clause shall be added, namely:—

- "9. Marking of all words, letters and numerals shall be in English."

**No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(iii).**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 22 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(iii), dated the 2nd August 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after paragraph 12 the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

- "12A. Marking of all words, letters and numerals shall be in English."

**No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(iv).**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 22 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(iii), dated the 2nd August 1948, namely:—

In the said Notification for item (iii) of sub-paragraph (C) of paragraph 8, the following item shall be substituted:—

“(iii) the word ‘fents’ in the case of cut pieces of cloth (including cut pieces of Dhoties and Sarees) of one yard or more but not exceeding three yards in length and damaged cloth not exceeding three yards in length (excluding damaged Dhoties and Sarees).”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(v).**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 22 (1) of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 9(9)-Tex.I/49(ii), dated the 19th March 1949:—

In ANNEXURE “B2”, after the item “80s Foreign Egyptian Karnak/Menoufi Carded..... ....” the following item shall be added, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
“100s	Karnak Maarrad Superior Combed	2,000	50-0-0	68 4 0”

Bombay, the 10th September 1949

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48 dated the 26th October, 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 20 the following entries shall be added, namely:—

- “21. Mr. M. C. Dutt, Deputy Director.”
- “22. Mr. S. Sabhaa, Assistant Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(i).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 17/2-Tex.2/49(i) dated the 29th January, 1949, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 3 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “4. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(ii).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(i), dated the 14th December 1948, namely:—

In the said Notification after entry No. 3 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “4. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(iii).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(ii) dated the 14th December, 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 2 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “3. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(iv).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(iv) dated the 14th December, 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 3 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “4. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49 (v).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further

amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(vi) dated the 27th April, 1948, namely:—

In the table appended to the said Notification after entry No. 16 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “17. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director. The whole of India.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(vi).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48(i) dated the 26th October, 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 7 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “8. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

**No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(vii).**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner’s Notification No. 80-Tex.1/48 dated the 26th November, 1948, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 4 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

- “5. Mr. D. E. Cooper, Director.”

T. P. BARAT, Textile Commissioner.

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 30th August 1949

**No. Salt-18(8)/48.**—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Salt Experts Committee, the Government of India have decided to constitute an Advisory Committee for Salt. The functions of the Committee will be to advise Government on measures to be adopted for promoting and developing the Salt Industry of the country on rational lines and all other matters incidental thereto.

2. The following have been nominated as Chairman and Members of the Committee:—

Chairman

1 Shri Rustum Khurshedji Sidhva, M.C.A.

Members

2 Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, M.C.A.

3 Shri A. Vedaratnam Pillai, M.L.A., President of the Madras Provincial Salt Manufacturers Association, Madras.

4 Shri Ardeshir H. Bhiwandiwalla, President, Bombay Salt Manufacturers and Shilatories Association, Bombay.

5 Shri P. A. Narielwala, Vice-Chairman, the Indian Salt Manufacturers Association, Bombay.

6 Shri S. Ramaswamy, Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Mettur.

7 Shri Saroj Kumar Datta, The Calcutta Salt Association Ltd., Calcutta.

8 Dr. J. N. Ray, Deputy Director General, Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

9 Salt Controller, New Delhi, Member-Secretary.

## ORDER

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Administrations, States Unions, all Ministries of Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister’s Secretariat.

2. ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India, Part I.

K. SEN, Joint Secy.

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. F. 38-5/49-Com.** Under Rule 1(9) of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Central Jute Committee, Mr. T. B. Elley of Messrs. Sinclair, Murray & Co., Ltd., has been nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be a member of the Indian Central Jute Committee with effect from the 1st August 1949, *vice* Mr. J. N. Smart resigned.

**No. F. 43-6/49-Comm.** In pursuance of para. 3 of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Resolution No. F.43-11/48-Comm., dated the 21st May 1949, constituting the Indian Central Arceanut Committee, the following persons have been nominated by the United State of Travancore and Cochin as members of the said Committee to represent the interest noted against each:—

S. No.	Name and address	Clause under which nominated	Interest represented
1	Sri V. R. Krishnan Ezhathavan, B.A., B.L., Avinasser, Ollur . . .	(vii)	Growers
2	Sri M. Sankara Menon, Director of Agriculture, Trichur . . .	(viii)	Department of Agriculture
3	Sri V. V. Varki, Nut Merchant, Muvattupuzha . . .	(ix)	Traders

New Delhi, the 1st September 1949

**No. F. 2-2/49-Com.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Sann Hemp Grading and Marking

New Delhi, the 1st September 1949

**No. F. 2-2/49-Com.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Sann Hemp Grading and Marking Rules, 1942, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Rules—

1. In Schedule III.—In column 2 for the figures '4', '6' and '9' the figures '8', '10' and '14' respectively shall be substituted.
2. In Schedule IV.—In column 2, for the figures '6', '10' and '14', the figures '8', '12' and '16' respectively shall be substituted.
3. In Schedule V.—In column 2, for the figures '6' and '6' the figures '8' and '10' respectively shall be substituted.

**No. F. 41-12/49-Com.**—Under section 4(v) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri R. V. Deshmukh, Vinsharbha Mills, Ellichpur, District Amraoti, as a representative of the Cotton Manufacturing or Cotton Ginning Industry in the Central Provinces and Berar on the Indian Central Cotton Committee with effect from the 1st April 1949 *vice* Shri Pukharaj Kochar.

Rules, 1942, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

## Amendments

In the schedules annexed to the said Rules—

1. In the heading of Schedule IV for the word "Chapra" the words "Chapra (Imitation Bengal)" shall be substituted.

2. For Schedule VI the following shall be substituted, namely:—

## “SCHEDULE VI

A. Grade designations and definition of quality of sann hemp known commercially as Ganjam or Green Sann Hemp (Undressed)

## (i) C. P. QUALITY.

Grade Designations	Special characteristics			Average length of hanks (minimum)	General characteristics
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb.	Colour of fibre	4		
1	2	3	4	5	
Itarsi Extra Fine . . . . .	8 lb.	Creamy to pale greenish . . .	40 inches		(a) The fibre shall be of a soft texture and have a shining appearance. It shall be clean and reasonably dry.
Itarsi Fine . . . . .	12 lb.	Creamy, light greenish to slightly grey.	36 inches		
Seoni Fine† . . . . .	16 lb.	Greenish grey to very light brown.	30 inches		(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength and free from tangling.
Jubbulpore Fine§ . . . . .	20 lb.	Greenish grey to light brown .	36 inches		
Jubbulpore No. 1 . . . . .	20 lb.	Greenish brown to grey .	30 inches		

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of 2½ lb. per bale will be permissible.

†For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of 2½ per cent will be permissible.

‡Seoni Fine may include Itarsi Fibre of 24 inches and above.

§Jubbulpore Fine may include Seoni Fibre of 24 inches and above.

## (ii) KANTABANJI-RAIGARH QUALITY.

Grade designations	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb.	Colour of fibre	Average length† of hanks (minimum)	
1	2	3	4	5
Itarsi Extra Fine . . . .	12 lb. . .	Creamy to pale greenish . .	40 inches . .	(a) The fibre shall be of a soft texture and have a shining appearance. It shall be clean and reasonably dry.
Itarsi Fine . . . .	16 lb. . .	Creamy, light greenish to slightly grey.	36 inches . .	
Seoni Fine‡ . . . .	20 lb. . .	Greenish grey to very light brown.	30 inches . .	(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength and free from tangling.
Jubbulpore Fine§ . . . .	22 lb. . .	Greenish grey to light brown .	36 inches.	
Jubbulpore No. 1 . . . .	25 lb. . .	Greenish brown to grey . .	30 inches.	

\*Includes sticks, dust, etc. For accidental errors, in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per bale will be permissible.

†For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be permissible.

‡Seoni Fine may include Itarsi Fibre of 24 inches and above.

§Jubbulpore Fine may include Seoni Fibre of 24 inches and above.

## (iii) U. P. QUALITY.

Grade designations	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb.	Colour of fibre	Average length† of hanks (minimum)	
1	2	3	4	5
Itarsi Extra Fine . . . .	12 lb. . .	Creamy to pale greenish . .	40 inches . .	(a) The fibre shall be clean and reasonably dry.
Itarsi Fine . . . .	17 lb. . .	Creamy, light greenish to slightly grey.	36 inches . .	(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength and free from tangling.
Seoni Fine‡ . . . .	22 lb. . .	Greenish grey to very light brown.	30 inches . .	
Jubbulpore Fine§ . . . .	22 lb. . .	Greenish grey to light brown .	36 inches.	
Jubbulpore No. 1 . . . .	27 lb. . .	Greenish brown to grey. .	30 inches.	

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per bale will be permissible.

†For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be permissible.

‡Seoni Fine may include Itarsi Fibre of 24 inches and above.

§Jubbulpore Fine may include Seoni Fibre of 24 inches and above.

## (iv) CALCUTTA QUALITY \*

Grade designations	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	Maximum limits of refraction† per bale of 400 lb.	Colour of fibre	Average length‡ of hanks (minimum)	
1	2	3	4	5
Itarsi Extra Fine . . . .	10 lb. . .	Creamy to pale greenish . .	40 inches . .	(a) The fibre shall be clean and reasonably dry.
Itarsi Fine . . . .	15 lb. . .	Creamy, light greenish to slightly grey.	36 inches . .	(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength and free from tangling.
Seoni Fine§ . . . .	20 lb. . .	Greenish grey to very light brown.	30 inches . .	
Jubbulpore Fine¶ . . . .	22 lb. . .	Greenish grey to light brown .	36 inches.	
Jubbulpore No. 1 . . . .	25 lb. . .	Greenish brown to grey . .	30 inches.	

\*A lot to be marked as Calcutta Quality shall contain at least 50 per cent of C. P. and/or Kantabansi-Raigarh qualities.

†Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per bale will be permissible.

‡For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be permissible.

§Seoni Fine may include Itarsi Fibre of 24 inches and above.

¶Jubbulpore Fine may include Seoni Fibre of 24 inches and above.

## (v) PILIBHIT QUALITY.

Grade designations 1	Special characteristics			General characteristics 5
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb. 2	Colour of fibre 3	Average length† of hanks (minimum) 4	
Pilibhit Extra Fine . . . . .	17 lb. . . . .	Light yellow . . . . .	40 inches . . . . .	(a) The fibre shall be clean and reasonably dry.
Pilibhit Fine . . . . .	22 lb. . . . .	Light yellow to greyish white . . . . .	36 inches . . . . .	(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength and free from tangling.
Pilibhit No. 1 . . . . .	27 lb. . . . .	Grey to brownish . . . . .	26 inches. . . . .	

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of 5 lb. per bale will be permissible.

†For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be permissible.

B. Grade designations and definition of quality of sann hemp known commercially as Calcutta or Ganjam (Green) Dressed Sann Hemp

Grade designations 1	Special characteristics			Average length† of hanks (minimum) 4	General characteristics 5
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb. 2	Colour of fibre 3			
Red dressed . . . . .	6 lb. . . . .	Pale yellow . . . . .	40 inches . . . . .	(a) The fibre shall be clean and reasonably dry.	
Green dressed . . . . .	8 lb. . . . .	Pale greenish . . . . .	40 inches . . . . .	(b) The strands shall be of reasonably uniform length and strength.	
Black dressed . . . . .	10 lb. . . . .	Green or brown . . . . .	36 inches . . . . .		
Cross Black dressed . . . . .	10 lb. . . . .	Dark grey . . . . .	20 inches . . . . .	(c) The fibre shall be evenly dressed and free from strappy root ends and tangling.	

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bale will be permissible.

†For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be permissible."

3. In Schedule VIII—

- (i) in column 2, for the figures "3", "6" and "8", the figures "6", "8" and "10" shall be substituted; and
- (ii) after the entry relating to grade designation (Black Dressed) the following shall be inserted namely:—  
"Cross Black Dressed . . . . . 10 Dark grey . . . . . 30 inches".

4. For Schedule IX the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"SCHEDULE IX

Grade designations and definition of quality of sann hemp commercially known as Tow (derived from Ganjam or Green Sann Hemp).

(i) C. P. KANTABANJI—RAIGARH AND CALCUTTA QUALITIES.

Grade designations	Special characteristics			General characteristics 4
	Maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb. 2	Colour of fibre 3		
Red Tow . . . . .	20 lb. . . . .	Pale yellow . . . . .		
Green Tow . . . . .	25 lb. . . . .	Pale greenish to light brown . . . . .		The fibre shall be reasonably dry.
Black Tow . . . . .	30 lb. . . . .	Greenish brown to grey. . . . .		

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of 5 lb. per bale will be permissible.

## (iii) U. P. QUALITY.

Grade designations	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	maximum limits of refraction* per bale of 400 lb.	Colour of fibre	
1	2	3	4
Red Tow . . . . .	25 lb. . . . .	Pale yellow . . . . .	The fibre shall be reasonably dry.
Green Tow . . . . .	30 lb. . . . .	Pale greenish to light brown	
Black Tow . . . . .	35 lb. . . . .	Greenish brown to grey.	

\*Includes sticks, dust, dirt, etc. For accidental errors in grading a tolerance of 5 lb. per bale will be permissible."

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1949

**No. F.4-2/49-Co.**—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th October, 1949.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

##### ARCHÆOLOGY

New Delhi, the 30th August 1949

**No. D.2311/48-A-2.**—Corrigendum.—Against item 15—Apsidal Wings on either sides of Secretariat Buildings—North Wing in sub-column "west" of column 5, Boundaries, in the schedule annexed to the Ministry of Education, Notification No. D 2311/48-A2, dated 24th June 1949.

Insert "Secretariat Buildings".

New Delhi, the 5th September 1949

**No. F.4-8/49A2.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904) the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of Government of Madras, Finance (Separate Revenue) Department No. 415-Mis., dated the 2nd October, 1922 declaring Subrahmanya Temple in Chittoor District as a protected monument namely:—

In the schedule annexed to the said notification, in the entry in column 8, for the words and figures 'About an Acre out of 185.48 acres of Gayalur' the words, letters and figures 'As. S. No. 148/2=0.53 acre' shall be substituted.

RAM LAL, Under Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 5th September 1949

**No. F.10-1/49-P.H.(II).**—The following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health, No. F.10-1/49-P.H.(II), dated the 18th January 1949, are notified for general information, namely:—

- I. In the First Schedule annexed to the said notification, after entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—
- "8. Instituut Voor Tropische Hygiene, Amsterdam, (Netherlands)."

#### Draft Amendments

In the said Rules—

I. In sub-rule (1) of rule 3—

(a) for the words "All tobacco.....extraneous matter" the following shall be substituted, namely:—  
"All the tobacco shall be clean and free from excess moisture and other extraneous matter.  
The leaf shall be properly cured.";

(b) for the words and mark "or strips\*" the words and marks "strips\* or stems\*" shall be substituted

2. To the foot-note the following further foot-note shall be added, namely:—

\*Stems shall consist of mid rib of leaves without butts, removed to the extent of at least one half length of the leaf.

S. R. MAINI, Dy. Secy.

II. In the Second Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(a) under the heading "Europe", after entry 16, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"17. Germany (British Zone).  
18. Portugal";

(b) under the heading "Asia", after entry 18, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"14. Israel.  
15. Iran";

(c) under the heading "Africa", after entry 32, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"33. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.;"

(d) under the heading "America", after entry 21, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"22. Republic of Panama."

P. S. DORASWAMI, Under Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

##### (Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. 00155-W.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) have sanctioned a Reconnaissance and Final Location Survey for a Broad Gauge line approximately 25 miles connecting Mukerian with Pathankot by the agency of the Eastern Punjab Railway Administration.

The survey will be known as the Mukerian-Pathankot Survey.

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1949

**No. F(X) II-49/TX1/3.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941) the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of

India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 220, dated the 24th August 1911, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the entry relating to the Revilganj Municipality shall be omitted.

**No. F(X)II-49/TX1/3.**—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Oudh Tirhoot Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in column I of the Schedule annexed hereto, the tax specified in column II thereof.

#### SCHEDULE

Local Authority I	Tax II
REVILGANJ MUNICIPALITY	Holding Tax

New Delhi, the 6th September 1949

**No. F(X)II-49/TX17(2).**—In pursuance of section 4 of the Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 7083-F, dated the 11th December 1930 namely:—

In the schedule annexed to the said notification, for the word "Visagapatam" the word "Visakhapatnam" shall be substituted.

**No. E49CPO/161.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Railway Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, namely:—

In the schedule annexed to the said rules, on page 10 under the head "7 Junior Administrative Posts" the following item may be added below the item "Dy. Motive Power Superintendent, E. I. Railway":—

Post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
Divisional Superintendent (Transportation), Dhanbad	1,950 1,300	1,300—60—1,600
		S. S. RAMASUBBAN, Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1949

**No. 10-A/28-48.**—Corrigendum.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Communications No. 10-A/28-48, dated the 25th February 1949 published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, Section 1, dated the 5th March 1949,—

- (1) in Part I, in paragraph (a), in item (c) of sub-paragraph (1), for "staff" read "stall".
- (2) in Part II, in paragraph (b), in item (a) for "2/o feet" read "200 feet".

P. K. ROY, Dy. Secy.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHIS

New Delhi, the 6th September 1949

**No. O-28-5/48.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In rule 183 of the said Rules:—

(i) For clause (hh) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(hh) The following officers of the Government of Pakistan, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the business of their Government, viz., the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, the Deputy High Commissioners for Pakistan in India at Jullundur and Calcutta, the Permit Officer for Pakistan at Bombay, and the Liaison Officer (Textiles) at Bombay". (ii) Clause (jj) shall be omitted.

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 5th September 1949

**No. LP. 157(4).**—In pursuance of the proviso to clause (b) of regulation 2 of the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1926, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the District Magistrate of Bilaspur in the Province of the Central Provinces and Berar to be the District Magistrate in relation to the Baraduar Limestone mine which is situated partly in the Bilaspur District and partly in the Raigarh District

**No. LP 154 (10).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Central Government is pleased to nominate Shri S. K. Borooah, Director, Geology, and Mining, Central Provinces and Berar, as a Member of the Mining Board in the Central Provinces and Berar *vice* Dr. R. P. Smha.

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st August 1949

**No. LR-11(92).**—In pursuance of clauses (a) and (c) of section 2 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Labour No. LR-11(37) dated the 26th November 1946, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to exercise the functions of an appellate authority under the said Act in all the Provinces of India in respect of industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government or a Federal Railway or in a major port, mine or oilfield and to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed to exercise the functions of a certifying officer under the said Act in respect of the industrial establishments as aforesaid situated within the areas specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said Schedule

#### SCHEDULE

Regional Labour Commissioner  
(Central), Kanpur.

(a) In respect of industrial establishments under the control of a Federal Railway, the areas of the following Railways: namely the East Punjab Railway, Oudh and Tirhoot Railway, Jodhpur State Railway (Indian Union Section only), and other Federal Railways in the Provinces of the East Punjab, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and in the United Provinces.

(b) In respect of other industrial establishments owned by the Central Government and industrial establishments in mines or oilfields in the East Punjab, Delhi, the United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara.

Regional Labour Commissioner  
(Central), Calcutta.

(a) In respect of industrial establishments under the control of a Federal Railway, the areas of the following Railways: namely, East Indian Railway, Assam Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway and other Federal Railways in the provinces of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

(b) In respect of other industrial establishments owned by the Central Government and industrial establishments in major ports, mines (other than coal mines) or oilfields, the provinces of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

(c) In respect of industrial establishments in coal mines in Assam and Orissa.

Regional Labour Commissioner  
(Central), Bombay.

(a) In respect of Industrial establishments under the control of a Federal Railway, the areas of the following Railways: namely, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and other Federal Railways in the Province of Bombay.

(b) In respect of other industrial establishments owned by the Central Government and industrial establishments in major ports, mines or oil-fields, the Province of Bombay.

Regional Labour Commissioner  
(Central), Dhanbad.

(a) In respect of industrial establishments (other than those under the control of a Federal Railway) owned by the Central Government and industrial establishment in mines (other than coal mines) or oilfields, the provinces of Bihar and Central Provinces and Berar.

(b) In respect of industrial establishments in coal mines, the provinces of West Bengal, Bihar and Central Provinces and Berar.

Regional Labour Commissioner  
(Central), Madras.

(a) In respect of industrial establishments under the control of a Federal Railway, the areas of the following Railways : namely, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, South Indian Railway and other Federal Railways in the provinces of Madras and Coorg.

(b) In respect of other industrial establishments owned by the Central Government and industrial establishment in major ports, mines or oilfields, the provinces of Madras and Coorg.

#### ORDER

*New Delhi, the 81st August 1949*

**No. LR.3(75).**—Whereas by an Order of the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, No. LR.3(75), dated the 16th April 1949, the industrial disputes between the workmen employed in the Tazpur Balipara Railway and the management was referred to the Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta for adjudication;

And whereas the award made by the said Tribunal has been published by the Central Government in a notification of the Ministry of Labour, No. LR.3(75), dated the 22nd July 1949;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 15 and 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the award shall be binding for a period of one year from the 24th June 1949.

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Under Secy.

